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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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Volume 147 No. 7 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — February 12, 1945

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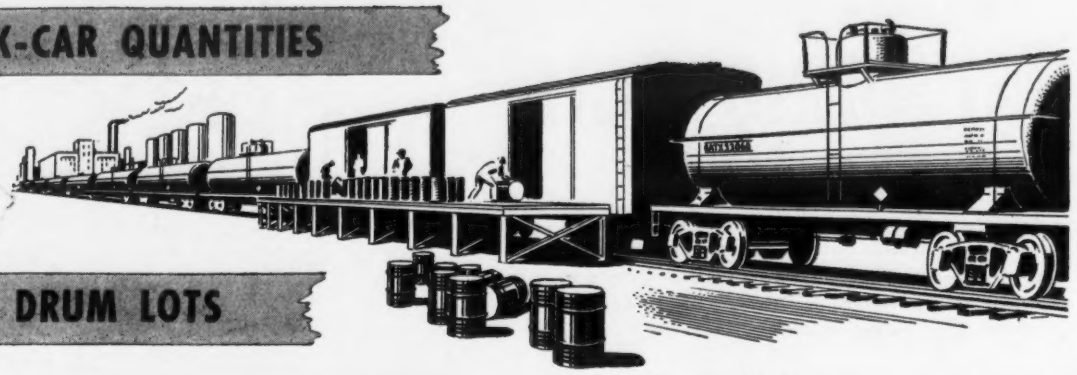

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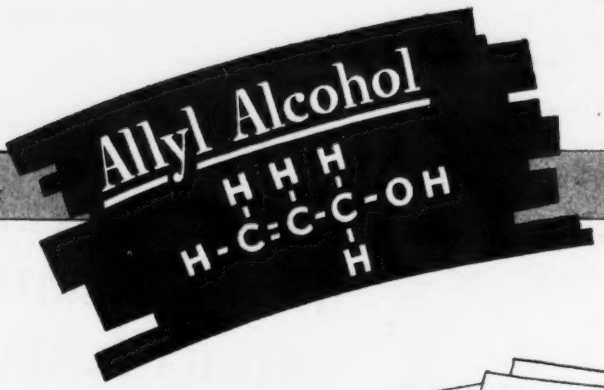

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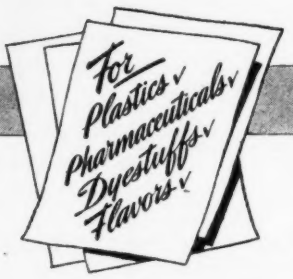

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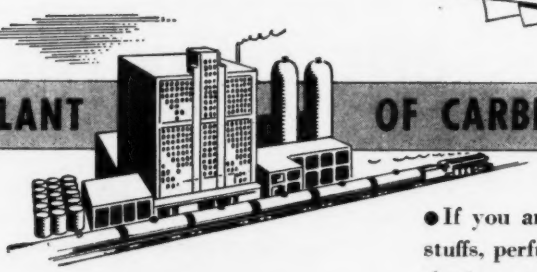

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison *Published by Schnell Publishing Co., Inc.*

Vol. 147 No. 7 New York 7, N. Y. February 12, 1945

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Strategic Materials Stockpiling Urged

OPD Washington Bureau

The Army and Navy Munitions Board has asked Congress for a legislative program materially broadening the present authority for stockpiling of strategic and critical materials, to be effective in the postwar period to enable the nation to be better prepared to meet future emergencies. Included in the program, the board said, should also be provision for stand-by facilities, pilot-plant operations, continuous technological research, and the development of more economical processes for the utilization of domestic marginal resources.

The recommendations were contained in a special report submitted in accordance with the requirements of the surplus property act of 1944 directing the board to draw up a program of stockpiling for congressional

—*Continued on page* 61

Pharmacopoeia Listing English Names First

The proposal advocated for some years, chiefly by the medical members of the Revision Committee, has been approved for the forthcoming Pharmacopoeia. This does not mean the dropping of the Latin titles, but they will take second place and English titles will fix the alphabetical position of monographs.

One of the possibilities of the new stlye is the grouping of the preparations of basic substances immediately after the drug or chemical involved. For instance, the standards and assay methods for Digitalis Leaf would appear in the book in alphabetical order and, following it, the U.S.P. digitalis products and preparations, including digitalis capsules, digitalis tablets, digitalis injection, digitalis powder (standardized and adjusted to uniform potency), digitalis tincture, digitoxin, digitoxin injection, digitolin tablets, etc.

To make this possible the only change in English titles, in this case, would be in the tincture in which "tincture of digitalis" would become "digitalis tincture." In the present Pharmacopoeia, to maintain an alphabetical position under the Latin titles, the digitalis preparations are scattered throughout the book under class names such as capsulae, injectio, tabellae, tinctura, etc.

Drug Use Labeling Moderated by FDA

OPD Washington Bureau

The Food and Drug Administration has advised drug manufacturers that, under the provisions of its new regulations relating to section 502 (f) (1) of the food, drug, and cosmetic act, it is not necessary to state the purposes for which commonly known drugs are employed and that only directions for use need be shown.

In a letter to parties interested, the administration said:—

We believe that aspirin and cascara sagrada are typical examples of articles which are generally known by the consumers to be useful for specific purposes, and directions for their use may therefore be adequate without any labeling indication of what they are to be used for.

This exception to the need for indicating in the labeling the conditions for which the article is to be used would also extend to several parenteral drugs, examples of which are morphine sulphate hypodermic tablets, dextrose and sodium chloride U.S.P., and ampuls of distilled water.

SWPC Director Named

Appointment of Patrick W. McDonough, San Francisco manufacturer, as a director of the Smaller War Plants Corporation has been announced by Maury Maverick, SWPC chairman. Mr. McDonough succeeds Albert M. Carter, who resigned to accept an appointment as Assistant Secretary of State of Illinois.

A.I.C. Medalist

John W. Thomas, chairman of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, has been awarded the gold medal of the American Institute of Chemists, Inc., in recognition of his leadership in rubber research for four decades, and for achievements under his direction in the development and production of synthetic rubber. The presentation will be made at the annual meeting of the Institute, to be held in Columbus, Ohio, May 11.

Penicillin Production Permits Larger Quotas

OPD Washington Bureau

Penicillin quotas for more than 2,700 depot hospitals were increased 20 percent February 1, the Penicillin Producers Industry Advisory Committee was told recently by representatives of the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board. Production of the drug has increased to the extent that January quotas totaled 35,200,000,000 units, compared with 12,200,000,000 units in May, 1944.

The WPB representatives expressed the opinion that increased production may make it possible to ease controls on civilian distribution of penicillin shortly. Several tentative programs for the more widespread distribution as soon as the supply situation warrants were presented to the committee for its consideration.

Production in December, 1944, was 278,000,000,000 units; January, 1945, production was approximately 330,000,000,000 units. The output was 12,-

—*Continued on page* 63

S.O.C.M.A. Monthly Meeting February 16

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association of the United States will hold a meeting at the Midston house, New York, February 16. Reservations are in charge of C. A. Mace, 6 East 45th street.

Fertilizer Business Appears Attractive to Agriculture Dep't

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Agriculture may make a strong bid this year for congressional approval of legislation enlarging the government's activities in the field of fertilizer production. This presents a real threat to the postwar return of the prewar normal conditions of the private fertilizer industry. Several developments have occurred recently to indicate a shaping of departmental policy in this direction. Chief of these are:—

1. Officials are reported to be giving more favorable attention than heretofore to the Hill fertilizer policy bill (S.74) providing for governmental buying up of a large portion of the nation's phosphate and potash deposits and the erection of facilities to make use of these deposits for the production of fertilizer.

2. A shakeup in the Office of Materials and Facilities of the War Food Administration, resulting in Phillip P. Groggins, chief of the Chemicals and Fertilizers Branch, being "kicked up stairs"—so to speak—to be assistant to the director of the office. He has been replaced by Dr. G. F. MacLeod, who came to Washington in November, 1943, from the University of California, as chief of the Chemicals Division of the Chemicals and Fertilizers Branch.

In addition there are other factors in the situation now developing which are reasonably the cause of some concern on the part of the fertilizer industry and will bear close watching in the future. These have to do with the disposition of army ordnance plants after the war and the attitude that the government may eventually take on the Lemke bill (H. R. 1823) requiring the registering of fertilizer materials and the licensing of interstate shippers.

Departmental Opinion Divided

For some time it has been known that there are two schools of thought within the department in the matter of government dealings with industry. One group is of the opinion that greater results could be obtained by promoting confidence and co-operation between industry and agriculture in an endeavor to meet the heavy food production goals placed upon the farmers. It has been the duty and responsibility of the department to be the claimant for agriculture of all the chemicals and processing materials required by the farmers to reach these goals. The record of working in close co-operation with industry through consultations with its leaders on new programs and policies before they were put into effect, shows that this policy has been gratifyingly successful.

The other school thinks that the government should show the way to industry. It has felt that, if the government took a greater part in the picture, even better results could be obtained. This group feels that the

—*Continued on page* 41

Penicillin Pretesting Legislation Drafted

OPD Washington Bureau

Draft of legislation proposed for the pretesting of penicillin before sales can be made to consumers was forwarded to penicillin producers and drug trade associations for their comments February 8 by Commissioner Paul B. Dunbar of the Food and Drug Administration. He asked that replies be made not later than March 1.

Dr. Dunbar accompanied the proposed bill with a statement reiterating the reasons why the administration feels that pretesting of the drug will be necessary in the public interest. He points out that it appears inevitable that there will be progressively increasing demands for penicillin for civilian use because of its truly miraculous therapeutic qualities and that the extensive publicity which has been given to the virtues of the drug will certainly induce many to enter the production field when WPB restrictions on equipment are removed.

Unfortunately, he continues, a number of popular articles have appeared which convey the impression that the production of penicillin is a comparatively simple matter. It is unmistakably true that products containing some penicillin can be produced with comparatively simple equipment, but the occasional mishaps in the best-controlled establishments lead to the inevitable conclusion that attempts to produce penicillin with inadequate equipment will at best result in the manufacture of products lacking the necessary potency, with the added possibility that toxic impurities may be present.

Dr. Dunbar points out as an added reason why the industry should favor the pretesting of penicillin is that it

—*Continued on page* 63

PAW Foreign Supply Ass't Director Appointed

OPD Washington Bureau

Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies has announced the appointment of Fred G. Jackson, of Houston, Tex., as assistant director of the Foreign Supply and Distribution Division of the Petroleum Administration for War. Mr. Jackson was promoted to the new position from within the same division.

Popper Gets Dairy Products Price Post

Louis J. Popper has been appointed head of the Office of Price Administration's Manufactured Dairy Products Section. Mr. Popper succeeds W. H. Martin, who resigned to return to the faculty of the University of Kansas. Mr. Popper has been on the staff of the Food Price Division since May, 1944, as a business specialist in the manufactured dairy products section. For twenty-two years before going to CPA Mr. Popper was treasurer and executive director of Popper, Gray & Co., Inc., importer and distributor of cheese, New York.

Inter-American Council Headed by Rovensky

Formation of the council for Inter-American Cooperation, Inc., has been completed. The council, with headquarters in 30 Rockefeller plaza, New York, will perform the activities formerly handled by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Joseph C. Rovensky, vice-president in charge of the foreign department of the Chase National Bank, is president of the council.

F.T.C. Program for 1945 Set

OPD Washington Bureau

A broad program of general investigations of industry practices, distribution costs, mergers, and other factors including trade associations which might tend to throw some light on the economic situation facing the country in the postwar period and how some of the problems might be met is to be initiated this year by the Federal Trade Commission, it was disclosed in testimony given the house appropriations committee on the agency's appropriations for the fiscal year 1946, made public this week.

An appropriation of $1,897,833 was recommended for the commission by the committee, including a fund of $100,000 with which to get the investigation underway. The total amount appropriated is $50,167 below the amount recommended to Congress for all activities of the commission by the Bureau of the Budget and is $112,237 below the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1945.

The commission has broken its general investigation program down into seven general groups. These investigations are listed in the hearings as follows:—

(1) Production and distribution policies and practices of large companies and their effect upon small business. (2) Survey of mergers. (3) Cost of production, costs of distribution and prices of farm implements, tractors, motor vehicles, household appliances and household furniture and furnishings. (4) Lumber and other building materials, costs, prices, and profits. (5) Wholesale bread baking industry. (6) Present degree of concentration in industry and of industrial price policies and their effect upon trade and commerce. (7) Survey of trade association activities.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Feb. 9, 1945	Feb. 2, 1945	Feb. 11, 1944
133.2	**133.3**	**138.2**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

There being no further activity in quicksilver prices, the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs were exposed last week mainly to the vagaries of their several botanical sections. The major influence was in the twice-removed group of derivatives, being exercised by way of natural menthol. The up side got another assist from oiticica oil.

Movements of goods were still hampered by tight weather in the Northeastern quarter of the country, and by tight conditions with respect to manpower and mechanical equipment almost everywhere. The fuel shrinkage in the Northeast slowed up production in some areas.

Prices were advanced on dividivi, castor beans in Brazil, oiticica oil (another Brazilian), candelilla wax, Chilean paprika, Portuguese rosemary, California brown mustard seed, caraway, cardamoms, and dibutyl phthalate.

Prices were reduced on natural menthol (this too is Brazilian), myrobalans, Chilean marjoram, and Bourbon and Mexican vanilla beans.

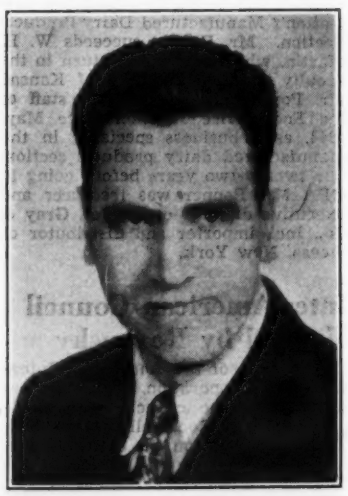
Recent Imports

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

ACID, CRESYLIC—360 dms
TARTARIC—250 bbls, 62,000 lbs
ASBESTOS—262,692 lbs
BARBERRY ROOT BARK—(Correction)—In previous issue S B Penick & Co was credited with 115 pkgs. Should have read Brown Agencies
BAUXITE RESIDUE—400 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Inc
BUCKTHORN BARK—23,278 lbs
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—70 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk
CARDAMOM—1,848 lbs
CASHEW KERNELS—68 cs, 3,400 lbs, General Food Corp
100 cs, 5,000 lbs, Zenobia Co
790 cs, 39,500 lbs, Braun Importing Co
100 cs, 5,000 lbs, H A Higgins Co
75 cs, 3,750 lbs, L Demartini
CASEIN—667 bgs, 89,553 lbs. Casein Co of America
869 bgs, 104,951 lbs, Packing Products Co
417 bgs, 55,160 lbs, Edward J Lang
800 bgs, 105,824 lbs, National Casein Sales Co
2,000 bgs, 264,560 lbs, American British Chemical Supplies
2,200 bgs, 291,016 lbs, Hercules Powder Co
CASEIN—100 bgs, 26,456 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Inc
2,400 bgs, 317,472 lbs, American British Chemical Supplies, Inc
1,016 bgs, 134,397 lbs, Eugenio Lang, Inc
3,948 bgs, 522,541 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
564 bgs, 74,705 lbs
CASTOR BEANS—6,901 bgs, 1,035,150 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
5,600 bgs, 840,000 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
70 bgs, 10,500 lbs, Brown Linseed Co

—Continued on page 72

In Baker Chemical Post



Dr. Joseph R. Stevens has been appointed director of organic research by the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J.

Obituaries

Clarence W. Warner

Clarence William Warner, president of the Maltbie Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., died February 3, at Orlando, Fla. He was forty-seven years of age.

Born in Otto, N. Y., Mr. Warner was the son of the late William C.

Clarence W. Warner

Warner, who had been for many years an executive of the Maltbie Chemical Company. The family moved to Newark in 1906. Mr. Warner was educated in the public schools of Newark and East Orange, and was graduated from the East Orange High School in 1915 and was president of his class. He entered Lehigh University in the fall of 1915. He enlisted in 1918 in World War I and went overseas and saw service in France.

In 1920 Mr. Warner graduated from Lehigh University as a metallurgical engineer and was employed in the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Crucible Steel Company. He was with the Bell Telephone Laboratories in the reserach department for five years. In 1926 he entered the employ of the Maltbie Chemical Company as a chemist. In 1927 he became assistant to the president and in 1931 was elected vice-president and treasurer. In 1943 he was elected president of The Maltbie Chemical Company and held this office until his death. He was president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association from 1942 to 1944.

Surviving are his wife and two children, a son, William George, and a daughter, Jeannette Louise.

Augustus Elbert

Augustus Elbert, prominent in the vegetable oils and fats trade and founder of Elbert & Co., New York, died in his sleep February 7. He was seventy-nine years of age. Mr. Elbert was a member of the New York Produce Exchange.

Surviving are two sons, George A. and Edward A. Elbert.

Gurdon H. Hamilton

Gurdon H. Hamilton, a vice president of the Glidden Company, paint and varnish manufacturer, died in Cleveland, February 6, of a heart attack, while on a business trip. He was fifty-eight years of age. For many years Mr. Hamilton had been in charge of the company's Chicago plants.

Herbert Lee Pratt

Herbert Lee Pratt, formerly chairman of the Socony Vacuum Oil Company, died in his home in New York, February 3. He was seventy-three years of age.

Born in Brooklyn, Mr. Pratt graduated from Amherst College in 1895 and went to work for the Bergen Point Chemical Works. He later became assistant to the manager of the Standard Oil Company Pratt Works and the Queens County Works, both of which he later managed.

From manager of the Pratt and Queens County Works, Herbert Lee Pratt was advanced to 26 Broadway, Standard Oil headquarters for many years, and became vice-president of Standard of New York in 1911.

On June 1, 1923, he was elected president of the company, succeeding H. C. Folger, and was made chairman in 1928. After the merger with Vacuum, in 1931, Mr. Pratt took over as chairman of the new company. He retired on June 1, 1935, after forty years of service.

His father had established an oil-converting plant on the East River when large-scale oil production was first begun in this country. "Pratt's Astra Oil" became well known throughout the country and he joined with John D. Rockefeller, sr., in founding the Standard Oil Company.

George H. Mettam

George H. Mettam, director and assistant general manager of manufacturing operations of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died February 6, of a heart ailment. He was fifty-five years of age. He was associated with the company's refinery operations in New Jersey for thirty-six years.

Alkyd Resins Uses Restricted

Beginning with March allocations, use of phthalic alkyd resins will be restricted to interior coatings for cans and closures for food, medicinal and chemical purposes, the War Production Board reported February 9. Formerly, allocations were made for these resins to be used for exterior coatings of such articles. This is discontinued because of heavy military demands for the resins. Such applications are no longer permitted.

WPB pointed out that alkyd resins will continue to be allocated for military can coatings conforming to specifications CQD-200B, CQD-201A, and CQD-202A, as well as for coatings on other military containers and canteens for food, medicine, fuel, and chemicals.

To bring the enduse codes given in class 1500 series of the primary products and enduse list WPB1-217 in line with this new policy, the words, "interior only," should be added to the following enduses: — 1511 — glass containers including closures and parts (food, medicinal, chemical only); 1516—metal containers except canteens, blitz cans, parts and drums, including closures and parts (food, medicinal, chemical, only); and 1518—metal drums and pails (food, fuel, chemical only).

This applies only to requests for phthalic alkyd resins for civilian coatings. Where special problems arise in the production of satisfactory can and closure coatings, appeals may be made to WPB. In such cases, complete details should be submitted on the type of product being packed, the processing schedule used, and any other pertinent details. Appeals may also be made if time is needed for reformulation, WPB added.

Gov't Corporations Control Asked

A bill (S. 469) providing that all corporations either wholly or partly owned by the Federal government be brought under the control of Congress was introduced in the senate February 5 by Senator Hugh Butler, of Nebraska, on behalf of himself and of Senator Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia.

The bill, if enacted, would be known as the government corporations control act. In introducing it, Senator Butler stressed that he and Senator Byrd had the cooperation of the Bureau of the Budget, the General Accounting Office and the Treasury Department. He emphasized that the bill in no way hinders the operation of government corporations, but sets a definite pattern of operation for them and places them under the control of Congress.

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Bids Wanted

Anhydrous Lanolin:—600 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington (25); invitation BEP-621, opening February 13.

Animal Glue:—600 pounds, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation M-207, opening February 19.

Drugs and Chemicals:—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 316, opening February 12.

Fertilizer:—Supply Officer, Veterans Administration Facility, Northampton, Mass.; invitation 45-130, opening February 15.

Linseed Oil, Boiled:—300 gallons, Purchasing Agent, Government Printing Office, Washington (25); opening February 12.

Salt, Rock:—40 tons, Chief Clerk, Justice-Prisons, Federal Correctional Institute, Englewood, Colo.; invitation 30-1239, opening February 14.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

WPB is "pulling out the stops" in the drive to put the 1945 munitions program, of $64,000,000,000 plus, over the top. Recent steps include instructions to procurement claimant agencies to place contracts covering the entire year, and to insert clauses in their contracts directing prime contractors and subcontractors to place their orders for materials promptly.

The effect of the action is to stretch the buying cycle over a full twelve months' period. When the buying cycle is kept short it has often been found impossible for prime contractors to place orders with their subcontractors, and for the subcontractors, in turn, to place orders with their own suppliers, early enough to make certain that materials and components are received on time. The idea is to eliminate the uncertainty that now causes contractors to buy or produce ahead. A manufacturer of component parts, for instance, may readily produce ahead of his contract if he feels reasonably sure that the items he is making will be called for in the near future; but, if the future demand for the products becomes too much of a gamble, he is apt to draw on his inventories instead of keeping his production rates up.

Of necessity, material and component manufacturers must assume considerable risk: this is inevitable from the very nature of the business and the rapid changes in the needs of the war. But, the government also should share some of this risk, officials feel, and place orders as far in advance as it can anticipate its firm needs and require its prime contractors to place their orders with their own subcontractors as quickly as possible. That is the new policy now being followed.

Fertilizer Boosts Corn

Breeding new hybrid corn varieties to fit fertilizer programs that promise to return profits on the lighter soils east of the main Corn Belt is one of the most promising lines of agricultural progress reported by the Department of Agriculture.

Corngrowing experiments in North Carolina indicate great possibilities in the use of fertilizer. In fact, research workers of the North Carolina Experiment Station and the department, who carried on the tests in cooperation with local farmers, believe a goal of at least double the present average yield is not unreasonable within ten years.

In one test, yields went up from 19 bushels an acre when no nitrogen was applied to 107 bushels where 120 pounds of nitrogen were used on each acre. This was a gain of a bushel of corn for each 14 pounds of nitrogen applied. This gain was possible because other factors, such as sufficient minerals, enough plants to the acre, a well-adapted hybrid strain of seed, weed control, and early application of the nitrogen, were not overlooked.

Business Tourists Helped

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is extending a helping hand to American businessmen wanting to go abroad. Applications may be filed either here or with any of its twenty-sixth field offices for transportation in planes of the Army Air Transport Command or Naval Air Transport Service or water transportation in War Shipping Administration vessels.

All such applications should state specifically the purpose of the proposed trip and give complete details regarding present and previous connections of the applicant in the foreign area which it is proposed to visit. They will have to show that the travel will contribute to the war effort or to the resumption of economic activities disrupted by the war, that are necessary for the prompt restoration of peacetime conditions.

The chances are that, if the application is approved, travel will have to be by water. The bureau points out that on foreign routes of the army and navy planes no air transportation space is currently available for private businessmen. And another thing—the bureau emphasizes that travelers will be required to pay for their passage.

OPA Broadens Survey

Twice as many firms are being asked to file annual financial reports with OPA this year as were covered last year. The purpose is to give the agency a broader picture of the financial situation of industry so that it can act more promptly and fairly in problems of pricing.

The mailing list has been broadened by asking more smaller firms to file reports. Thousands have been added this year to run the list up to more than 42,000 companies. Many being asked to file do not even produce articles at present regulated by OPA. The purpose of this is to give the agency information that will aid it in computing maximum prices on reconversion products.

As in the past, two forms are being used:—Form A, which should be returned within three months of the end of the firm's fiscal year, and form B, within one month of the end of each quarter. Both forms ask for a statement of profit and loss and an analysis of sales. The annual report requires, in addition, a balance sheet and a summary of surplus and surplus reserves.

Niacin Is Plentiful

The niacin supply situation has shown such an improvement in recent months that serious thought is being given in WPB to taking the material out from allocation altogether. The February allocations were made at the rate of 100 percent of requests all across the board.

Two factors have led to the better situation in supply:—(1) Increased production called for at the start of the war, and (2) a later falling off in consumption. Requests for allocations have eased off considerably now that the supply is known to be sufficient to meet spot demand and officials see little reason for continuing the material under allocation.

Punchboards Prosecuted

The Federal Trade Commission has been trying for years to stop the practice of retailers pushing sales of their merchandise by punchboards, punchcards, and other lottery devices. In spite of its efforts the practice still prevails to a wide extent. Now FTC is moving in on the problem from a new direction.

The commission has just issued a cease and desist order against the biggest producer of punchboards—a Chicago firm that sells upward of 2,000,000 lottery devices every year. The commission is proceeding on the theory that the sale of merchandise by means of a game of chance, gift enterprise, or lottery scheme is in contravention of an established public policy of the government: the company is aiding and abetting violations of this policy by offering lotteries for sale.

If the commission can make its order stick, this and all other companies producing such devices will be out of business. The case is eventually expected to wind up in the court on the grounds that the commission is attempting to stretch the definition of unfair methods of competition too far.

Liquor Probe Ends

The investigation conducted last year by a special committee of the senate into the liquor industry has been stopped for the time being, and there is much doubt whether it will be permitted to resume again. The senate has indicated its unwillingness to provide funds for continuing the probe, and without money, the committee isn't interested in pursuing its efforts further.

The inquiry started as a result of the supply of liquor in the hands of retailers being dried up last year when producers began curtailing de-

—*Continued on page 45*

Fiber Shipping Container Use Restricted

OPD Washington Bureau

A five percent cut in the use of new fiber shipping containers for non-military purposes has been ordered by the War Production Board through amendment of Limitation Order L-317 (Fiber Shipping Containers; Manufacture and Use), WPB reported. The amendment limits the quarterly use of such containers to a number that will require only 95 percent of the total containerboard (by both weight and area) in the containers lawfully used by a packer in the corresponding quarter of 1944.

Sharply increased activity in the various war theatres creates an even heavier demand on cartons for military supplies, and this need can be met only by greater conservation at home, WPB officials said. The officials pointed out that containerboard requirements for V-boxes have increased almost 50 percent since the first quarter of 1944. The amendment to order L-317 is effective as of January 1, 1945. WPB announced that all grants of appeals under order L-317 are expressly canceled by the amendment.

—*Continued on page 60*

Contract Settlement Division Established

Creation of a Contract Settlement and Surplus Materials Division has been announced by the United States Maritime Commission. This division is charged with the settlement of claims under terminated war contracts for supplies, shipbuilding and facilities, and with the redistribution of unrequired materials as well as the disposal of surplus property, except vessels.

Comprising this new division are the settlement, materials utilization, and materials disposal sections in Washington. Maritime settlement offices are situated in Chicago, New Orleans, Oakland, Calif., and Philadelphia.

The director is generally charged with the performance of Martime Commission functions under the provisions of the contract settlement act of 1944, the surplus property act of 1944 and the various regulations issued by the Office of Contract Settlement and the Surplus Property Board. He is authorized to make or approve binding settlements of war contractors' termination claims not in excess of $10,000; to grant partial payments not in excess of $10.000 on a single claim, or $50,000 on all unsettled claims of any single prime contractor; and to recommend settlements or partial payments in greater amounts to the Settlement Review Board.

The commission has appointed Burton L. Hunter, formerly of Los Angeles and Honolulu, as director. For the last four years, Mr. Hunter, on the staff of the Bureau of the Budget, has been in charge of appropriation estimates for the Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration, and the Navy, State and Commerce Departments.

Dalley Leaves FEA To Join Export Firm

J. Alden R. Dalley, former chief of Health Supplies and Chemicals Division of the Foreign Economic Administration, Washington, D. C., is in charge of chemical, drug and allied lines for the Export Associates Development Company, New York.

Mr. Dalley organized the original chemical export license group under the Department of State prior to the United States' entry into the war, and headed this commodity division since its inception, through the reorganizations of the Board of Economic Defense, Board of Economic Warfare, Office of Economic Warfare, and Foreign Economic Administration. He was a member of interdepartmental committees and made many trips as a government representative to trade meetings in the United States and to foreign countries.

Prior to his connection with the government, he was a consultant on chemical and pharmaceutical specialties, was Eastern and Foreign Manager for Sharples Chemicals, Inc., and foreign sales correspondent for Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation. He received his chemical training at Princeton University, followed by a course at Mellon Institute.

Phthalic Anhydride from Orthoxylene Urged

OPD Washington Bureau

Increasing requirements for phthalic anhydride for use in plasticizers, esters, dyes and dye intermediates have brought about a need for increased facilities, the War Production Board told members of the Phthalic Anhydride Industry Advisory Committee at a recent meeting. In view of this shortage, WPB recommended increased production of phthalic anhydride by means of increased facilities utilizing both orthoxylene and naphthalene as the base material.

By the end of 1945, according to current estimates based on all existing and current authorized facilities, the total phthalic anhydride production capacity will be 170,000 pounds, WPB said. If the annual production of naphthalene were increased by about 10,000,000 pounds, WPB pointed out, it would be possible to have an increase of phthalic anhydride production from naphthalene of at least 7,000,000 pounds or 8,000,000 pounds a year from any additional phthalic anhydride production facilities.

At WPB's suggestion the committee agreed to investigate further the possibility of substituting orthoxylene for naphthalene in the production of phthalic anhydride at plants now in operation.

Asphalt Transportation Study Group Appointed

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of a temporary special asphalt transportation committee, composed of the representatives of various government agencies, to consider the 1945 movement of asphalt and road tar, has been announced by the Office of Defense Transportaion.

The agencies represented on the committee, besides ODT, are the Petroleum Administration for War, War Production Board, Public Roads Administration, U. S. Army Engineers and Civil Aeronautics Administration. PAW will be requested to make a survey of refineries, to find out the minimum amounts of asphalt which will have to be made in refining operations. WPB will be asked to determine to what extent the use of industrial asphalt can be reasonably curtailed, and also to check up on tar manufacturing in order to bring it in line with available transportation facilities.

The Public Roads Administration is to contact the various State Highway Departments for estimates on the several States' requirements for 1945, in order that these requirements may be kept at the absolute minimum. The Army Engineers are being asked to estimate the tar and asphalt requirements for army installations during 1945. CAA will estimate the needs for airport construction and repairs.

Glycerin Antifreezes Retail Ceiling Set

Ceiling prices for all retail sales of glycerin-base antifreezes have been announced by the Office of Price Administration. The retail ceiling for products containing at least 95 percent glycerin by volume (including C.P. glycerin) is $2.65 a gallon or 67 cents a quart.

Maximum prices for products containing less than 95 percent glycerin by volume are computed by adjusting the above price to reflect the percentage by volume of glycerin in the antifreeze being priced. Simple formulas are provided for figuring the glycerin volume in antifreezes obtained by diluting standard 95 and 98 percent C.P. glycerin generally used as raw material.

For sales in parts of several Western States (defined in this amendment) sellers may add 20 cents a gallon (95 percent glycerin basis) to their ceiling prices to compensate for increased costs of glycerin in that area. The ceilings established for glycerin-base products reflect margins comparable to those received on other types of antifreeze for which maximum prices have preciously been established, OPA said.

Prices for the glycerin antifreezes, however, are slightly higher than those established for other types because glycerin is more costly than the other antifreeze raw materials.

When COST is a FACTOR... *try*

ISOPROPYLAMINE

$CH_3CH(NH_2)CH_3$

Look into the possibilities of using this low cost primary aliphatic amine

ISOPROPYLAMINE undergoes all the usual reactions of primary aliphatic amines . . . and exhibits many of the solvent characteristics of ammonia. Using anhydrous Isopropylamine in place of liquid ammonia permits some typical ammonia-system reactions to be performed without high-pressure equipment.

USES: Isopropylamine may be used advantageously as a solvent, a reaction medium . . . or as a raw material for the synthesis of such materials as dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, insecticides, bactericides, photographic chemicals, textile specialties, rubber chemicals, and surface-active agents.

Isopropylamine is available as a liquid containing 98%-100% amine, and also as an aqueous solution containing 50%-54% amine. Anhydrous Isopropylamine offers a distinct advantage over lower aliphatic amines, because it is supplied in drums instead of pressure cylinders.

Offered at a lower price than other primary aliphatic amines, limited commercial quantities are now available. Let our Technical Service Division help you adapt Isopropylamine to your particular application.

PROPERTIES OF ISOPROPYLAMINE
(98%-100% Amine)

Molecular Weight	59.11
Boiling Point, °C	31.9
Melting Point, °C	−101.2
Flash Point, Tag Open Cup	
°C	−26
°F	−15
Specific Gravity, 25°C/4°C	0.686
Refractive Index, 20°C	1.3763
Ionization Constant	K=5.3 x 10-4
pH of 0.1 Molar Aqueous Solution	11.57
Color	Water White

Vapor Pressure	Temp. °C	mm Hg
	10	308
	20	478
	30	718
	40	1030
	50	1500

Solubility . . . Miscible with water, alcohol, and ether

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Serum Producers 'Trust' Trial Opens

OPD Washington Bureau

Trial was started February 5 before Judge William H. Holley of the United States District Court at Chicago in the suit of the government against one association, twelve companies and a number of individuals charging a violation of the antitrust laws by enforcing an arbitrary, artificial and unreasonable policy and program of distribution of animal medicines and supplies sold to farmers.

The suit grows out of an indictment returned against the defendants by a Federal grand jury sitting at Chicago in May, 1942. The indictment charged that the defendants, for a period of nine years, had refused to sell animal medicine and supplies in any way except to veterinarians who are graduates of approved veterinarian colleges and to producers, wholesalers and dealers who sell only to such veterinarians; that they refused to sell to wholesalers and dealers who resell such medicines and supplies to consumers; that the effect of the arrangement was to require producers of livestock to hire graduate veterinarians in order to use various serums and animal medicines.

The companies named in the indictment were:—

Associated Serum Producers, Inc., of Wilmington, Del.; Allied Laboratories, Inc., of Kansas City, Mo.; Blue Cross Norden Serum Company, Superior, Neb.; the Columbus Serum Company, Columbus, Ohio; Corn Belt Laboratories, Inc., East St. Louis, Ill.; the Corn States Serum Company, Omaha, Neb.; Fort Dodge Laboratories, Inc., Fort Dodge, Iowa; Grain Belt Supply Company, Omaha, Neb.; Jensen-Salsbery Laboratories, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.; Liberty Laboratories, Inc., Ralston, Neb.; the Missouri Valley Serum Company, Kansas City, Kans.; the National Laboratories Corporation, Kansas City, Kans.; Norden Laboratories, Lincoln, Neb.; the Southwestern Serum Company, Wichita.

Insecticidal Lamp Device Ad Claims Hit by FTC

OPD Washington Bureau

A stipulation to discontinue certain representations concerning a lamp device advertised as being effective as an insecticidal and bactericidal agent has been entered into with the Federal Trade Commission by Fostoria Pressed Steel Corporation, Fostoria, Ohio. The lamp was manufactured by the corporation and was known as the "Fostoria Leray Para-Sphere," and was designed and constructed to emit visible light and infra red radiation having wave lengths up to approximately 25,000 angstrom units. The company agrees to cease and desist from representing:—

(1) That the effectiveness of the lamp, when used as an insecticide or bactericide, is attributable to any special quality or property, other than heat, of the infra red radiation emitted by the lamp. (2) That the device would be of any practical effectiveness as a means to kill insects that infest clothing, other household insects or insects that infest plants. (3) That the radiant energy or heat emitted by the device can be brought to bear without harm upon man, animal or bird in such degree of intensity and continuity as will assure the destruction or elimination of pests such

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Phenolic Resin Data Demanded by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board emphasizes that, to expedite processing of applications, the reporting provisions of schedule 87 (phenolic resins) of the general chemicals allocation order M-300, should be followed in detail. The required data are of particular importance during the current critical supply situation, WPB explained, and if they are not supplied on form WPB-2945, applications will be returned for correction, thus delaying approvals of such forms.

Each consumer of phenolic resins for protective coatings should fill in table II of WPB-2945 as required by paragraph (E) (4) of schedule 87. This paragraph requires that the inventory position for each grade of phenolic resin listed in column 1 of form 2945 be given in detail, together with summary figures for all phenolic resins in the general class of products covered by the application, such as protective coating resins, WPB said.

WPB-WMC Consultant

James S. Adams, president of Standard Brands, Inc., New York, has been named temporary consultant to the War Production Board and the War Manpower Commission in Washington on public relations.

Mexican Import Duties Increased

Heavy increases in Mexican import duties have been made on certain industrial materials and chemical products, and import duties have been established on a few items now duty-free, by a Presidential decree. These increases, effective January 30, were understood to have been made chiefly to protect Mexican industries and as a revenue measure.

Products included in the United States-Mexican trade agreement were not affected by this decree. The new duties, in Mexican pesos, are as follows, with former duties shown in parentheses:

Industrial raw materials.—Starch and fecula for industrial use, not specified, 0.20 per gross kilogram (0.12); fecula (starch) of potatoes, 0.20 per gross kilogram (0.12); honey of fecula (glucose), solid, weighing over 30 kilograms including the immediate container, 0.20 per gross kilogram (0.12); same, of a pasty or liquid consistence, 0.20 per gross kilogram (0.15).

Chemical Products.—Citric acid, 0.60 per legal kilogram (0.35); lactic acid, 0.20 per legal kilogram (0.10); zinc oxide, 0.40 per gross kilogram, the rate to be adjusted quarterly by the Ministry of Finance (0.15); naphthalene, 0.25 per legal kilogram (0.10); arsenite or arsenate of calcium and magnesium and insecticidal preparations made therefrom, weighing over 20 kilograms including the immediate container, 0.20 per kilogram (duty-free); arsenite or arsenate of lead and insecticidal preparations made therefrom, weighing over 20 kilograms including the immediate container, 0.20 per legal kilogram (0.02); colcothar, ochre, and all kinds of oxides of iron, 0.75 per gross kilogram (0.25); zinc oxides, in paste, containing up to 10 percent drying oils without solvents, 0.15 per gross kilogram (new item).

Conventions Cancelled

Organizations which have acceded to the requests of the Director of War Mobilization and the Office of Defense Transportation and have cancelled their conventions as a contribution to the relief of overladen transportation and housing facilities, include, in addition to those heretofore listed herein, the following:—

American Society for Testing Materials.—Committee meetings, scheduled for week of February 26. The Spring meeting of the society, a symposium on corrosion prevention, scheduled for February 28, has been postponed.

National Association of Retail Druggists.—Annual meeting for 1945.

National Farm Chemurgic Council.—Annual conference, scheduled for March 28 and 29.

National Fertilizer Association.—Southern New England fertilizer conference, scheduled for February 13 and 14.

Northeastern Wood Utilization Council.—March quarterly meeting for discussion mainly of volatile oils from Northeastern woods.

Painting and Decorating Contractors of America.—Annual meeting, scheduled for February 13 to 16.

Toilet Goods Association.—Annual convention, scheduled for May. Election for officers will be held by mail, and officers' reports will be mailed to members.

Standard Alcohol Names Devine to Midwest Post

Lt.-Col. John E. Devine, who was placed on the inactive service list following his return from the European theatre of war, has been made sales manager of the midwestern territory for the Standard Alcohol Company, succeeding Joseph F. Harring-

John E. Devine

ton, who has returned to the Standard Alcohol Company's New York office.

Born in Greenwich, Conn., Mr. Devine took his B.S. in chemical engineering at the University of Pennsylvania in 1922 and his M.S. in chemistry in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1933. As a reserve chemical warfare officer, Mr. Devine was called into active service in May, 1941, and served in various capacities for nearly four years. Mr. Devine will be located in the Standard Alcohol Company's Chicago office at 75 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.

Paint Formulas Revision Caused by Lead Use Ban

OPD Washington Bureau

Paint producers may have to reallocate the portions of their total output now divided between interior and exterior house paints as a result of the recent War Production Board and War Food Administration limitation program on lead, linseed oil and rosin, members of a newly organized Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry Advisory Committee told officials of the Office of Price Administration at a recent meeting here. The group said this shift in production might affect the industry's earnings, which are based on different maximum prices for the two types of paints.

Exterior paints generally are more essential than interior paints, but less profitable, the committee explained. With a limited supply of lead, linseed oil and rosin, those producers allocating the bulk of their output to exterior paints may have to obtain the

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Distribution Techniques Discussed by Newcomb

Distribution techniques will have to be stepped up to keep pace with the vastly expanded production capacity of industry if America is to maintain full postwar employment, E. Allen Newcomb, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, told the Merchandising Group of the American Marketing Association at a luncheon at the Hotel Sheraton in New York February 8. He said:—

The war has stimulated production to such a point that the channels of distribution will be glutted with merchandise unless there is scientific planning of marketing. The market for this merchandise already exists—in fact, we have hardly more than tapped the volume of consumer sales necessary to push the American standard of living high enough to cover all of the population—but the often haphazard distribution methods used in the past are not adequate to channel the products of industry economically and efficiently to this market.

As evidence of the untouched market that awaits industry, Mr. Newcomb pointed out that it is estimated that hardly more than half of the population uses toothbrushes.

Surplus Offerings Of Treasury Dep't

The Medical and Surgical Division of the Office of Surplus Property of the Treasury Department, Washington, is offering the following surplus materials, bids to be opened after February 19:—

Acetanilid, U.S.P., 672 pounds, Schenectady, N. Y.

Acetanilide, 1,704 pounds, Savannah ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.

Ammonia, 41,454 bottles, Denver, Colo.

Ammonia Sulfamate, 2,000 bottles, San Francisco, Calif.

Anilin, 590 bottles, Denver, Colo.

Balsam, 2,000 bottles, Denver, Colo.

Barium Hydroxide, 400 bottles, Pueblo, Colo.

Benzidine, 950 bottles, Denver, Colo.

Bismarck Brown Y, 2,250 bottles, Denver, Colo.

Brilliant Green, 2,150 bottles, Denver, Colo.

Caffeine, 4,596 bottles, Pueblo, Colo.

Calcium Carbonate, 680 cans, Denver, Colo.

Carbon Disulphide, 990 bottles, Denver, Colo.

Chiniofon "Quinoxyl" Tablets, 185 bottles, Washington, D. C.

Copper Sulphate, 5,000 pounds, Kansas City, Mo.; 19,987 pounds, St. Louis, Mo.

Copper Sulphate, 11,000 bottles, San Francisco, Calif.

Dextrose, 9,383 bottles, Richmond, Va.; 1,328 bottles, Washington, D. C.

Ferric Phosphate, 500 bottles, Denver, Colo.; 1,995 pounds, St. Louis Mo.

Hexylresorcinol Caprokol Capsules, 208 boxes, Washington, D. C.

Hydroquinone, 1,500 bottles, Savannah ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.

Ichthyol, 44,875 bottles, St. Louis, Mo.

Iodochlorol, 800 boxes, Denver, Colo.

Iodoform, 300 bottles, Savannah ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.

Lead Acetate, 2,100 pounds, Kansas City, Mo.

Lithium Citrate, 2,000 bottles, Richmond, Va.

Magnesium Carbonate, 5,000 boxes, Savannah ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.

Mercurious, Chloride, 5,000 bottles, Savannah ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.

Methyl Green, 1,375 bottles, Denver, Colo.

Migrosin, 651 bottles, Denver, Colo.

Neosynephrine, 1,000 bottles, Denver, Colo.

Nitrazene Paper, San Francisco, Calif.

Peptone, 1,472 bottles, Denver, Colo.: 1,900 bottles, Richmond, Va.

Phenol, 28,250 pounds, Baltimore, Md.; 10,000 pounds, Savannah ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.

Phenolphthalein, 3,000 bottles, Denver, Colo.

Phosphatase, Denver, Colo.

Phosphoric Acid, 678 bottles, Ogden, Utah.

Pine Oil Disinfectant, 1,816 gallons, Alpena, Mich.

Pinetar, 7,302 gallons, ASF Depot, Whse. 16F, Savannah, Ga.; 8,248 cans, Denver, Colo.

Potash Bicarbonate, 1,400 bottles, Savannah ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.

Potash Bichromate, 2,700 bottles, Savannah ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.

Potash Bismuth, 1,200 bottles, Savannah ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.

Potash Carbonate, 800 bottles, Savannah ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.

Potash Chromate, 1,100 bottles, Savannah ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.; 480 bottles, Denver, Colo.

Potash Chrome Sulphate, 223 bottles, Washington, D. C.

Potash Ferrocyanide, 500 ounces, Savannah ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.

Potash Iodate, 390 bottles, Denver, Colo.; 750 bottles, Savannah ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.

Potash Oxalate, 700 bottles, Savannah ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.

Potash Sulphate, 550 bottles, Savannah ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.

Procaine, Ampoules, 1,800 boxes, Richmond, Va.

Protein, 50,000 bottles, Denver, Colo.

Saccharose, 600 bottles, ASF Depot, Wharehouse, 16F, Savannah, Ga.; 595 bottles, Denver, Colo.

Soda Alurate, 4,500 bottles, Denver, Colo.

Soda Bisulphite, 1,000 bottles, Denver, Colo.

Soda Borate, 5,000 bottles, ASF Depot, Warehouse 16F, Savannah, Ga.

Soda Cacodylate, Ampoules, 7,000 boxes, San Francisco, Calif.

Soda Calcium Hydrate, 750 cans, ASF Depot, Warehouse 16F, Savannah, Ga.; 700 drums, Pueblo, Colo.

Soda Carbonate, 3,300 bottles, ASF Depot, Warehouse 16F, Savannah, Ga.: 5,900 bottles, Denver, Colo.; 1,764 cans, Denver, Colo.

Soda Fluoride, 5,000 cans, ASF Depot, Warehouse 16F, Savannah, Ga.

Soda Oxalate, 300 bottles, ASF Depot, Warehouse 48, Savannah, Ga.

Soda Phosphate, 1,800 bottles, ASF Depot, Warehouse 16F, Savannah, Ga.

Soda Sulphite, 900 cans, Denver, Colo.

—Continued on page 68

The Fragrance of Genuine Old Fashioned Lavender

REPRODUCED IN THE MM&R LABORATORIES

"Lavender Girl" from an original "Cries of London" engraving, 1804

IMITATION *Lavender Oil No. 30 M M & R*

A product so lavender-like in character, it has won the broadest acceptance on its rare excellence. • It may be used as a replacement for Oil Lavender Flowers USP except in official preparations. • Also available in officially approved denaturing grade for denaturing alcohol. • Testing sample on request.

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

February 9, 1945

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs.....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs.....lb. .35 - .37

Acetic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.*..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.*.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.*.....lb. .07 - —

* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .90 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.75

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —

Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28% bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works..100 lbs. 12.50 - 13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs. 10.50 - 11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid prices ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride,[6] (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59

Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic,[6] fib. dms., works....lb. .31 - —

Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).

Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White),
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1], USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo. 24.50 - —
25-50-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo.....kilo. 26.41 - —
500 gram.....kilo. 27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up...lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up...lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. .....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. .95 - —

Boric,[3] tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton. 99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton. 109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton. 104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton. 114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —

Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 22.00 - —

Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Capric, tech., ret. dms.....lb. .21½- .22

Caprylic, tech., ret. dms...lb. .27 - .27½

Castor oil,[5] split, ret, dms...lb. .20¾- .21¼

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16¾- .17¼

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.

Citric[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .21 - —
dms.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —

Powd., citric acid, ½c. higher.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Coconut oil,[1,5] dist., dms....lb. .15½- .17½

Corn oil, s.d., dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —

Cottonseed oil,[1,5] s.d., dms., c.l..lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14¼- —

Cresylic,[3,6] dom. (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks.....gal. .75 - —

(Petroleum), heavy grade (247°-298°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., Cal. ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .550 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .636 - —
1-19 dms., Cal. ref....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).

Formic, dom., 85%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - .11½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31

Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
dmjn.....lb. .21 - .23
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .14 - .15

Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40

Glycolic (see Hydroxyacetic).

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Hydrobromic, conc., cbys.....lb. .35 - .37
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —

Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00

Hydrofluoric, anhyd.,[6] cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basic acid content..lb. .08½- —

Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .77

Lactic,[6] edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24½- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 cbys..lb. .26 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .26½- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75% cbys.....lb. .52 - .55

Lauric, dist., 95%, dms.....lb. .28 - —

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22

Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride (see M).

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Acid, mandelic, USP., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric, unit.....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, tech., 85%, bbls..lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —

Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys.lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. No stocks.

Naphthenic,[6] 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —

Nicotinic,[6] USP, dms., 50-kilo lots up..kilo. 7.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.10 - —
2½-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.20 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.30 - —

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)

Nitric,[6] 36°, cbys. c.l. E. works .100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5 50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys.lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —

Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms.lb. No stocks.
tanks.....lb. No stocks.

Para-aminobenzoic, cns. ...lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns. .....lb. .72 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —

Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, dlvd., lb. .11¼- —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —

Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4 35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —

USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½

Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70

Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —

Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —

Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns.....lb. 1.63 - —
USP., cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65

Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E.gal. .30 - —

Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).

Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44

Sebacic, tech., dms., works...lb. .55 - .57

Soybean oil,[1,5] s.d., dms.....lb. .14½- .18½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —

Stearic,[1,5] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —

Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 uj, works.100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton. 17.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys.lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton. 19.50 - —

Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs.....lb. .71½- —

Thioglycolic, basis 100%, highly purified, bbls., cbys..lb. 5.00 - 7.10

Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60

Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Acetic hydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz. 23.00 - 28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz. 42.00 - 48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —

Acrylonitrile, dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works...lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —

Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., pharmaceutical, dms., works, lb. .32 - .33
cosmetic, dms., works...lb. .33 - .34

Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.

Agar.....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —

Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00

Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] powd., bbls....lb. 2.07 - 2.10
granular, cryst., bbls....lb. 2.02 - 2.05
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55

Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
tankcars, dlvd.....lb. .28 - —

Amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —

Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms.....lb. .63 - —

Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms. frt. alld. lb. .1880-
l.c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .1930-
tankcars, frt. alld. E..lb. .1780-
tankwagons, frt. alld. E. lb. .1830- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .085 - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks.....lb. .11 - —

Capryl,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —

Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00

Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25

Denatured,[1,3,6] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .57 - —
19, dms., works, E....gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. dlvd.....gal. .50 - —

tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .57 - —
19, dms., E. works..gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., E. works, gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .55 - —
19 dms., works, E...gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., works, E. gal. .60 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —

SD23G (replaced by SD28H).

SD23H, works, c.l., dms..gal. .56½- —
19 dms.....gal. .58½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .61½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works, gal. .56½- —
19 dms. or more, E. works..gal. .60 - —
1 to 18 dms., E. works, gal. .63 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .58 - —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .60 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .63 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[3,6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¼- .13¼
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order)

[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l.	gal.	17.67 - —
19 dms.	gal.	17.70½- —
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	17.73½- —
tanks	gal.	17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.	gal.	18.62 - —
19 dms.	gal.	18.65½- —
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	18.68½- —
tanks	gal.	18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.25 - —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.	lb.	.35 - —
dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.25 - —
tanks, works.	lb.	.20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).		
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.	lb.	.0860- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.0760- —
Isopropyl,[3,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd.	gal.	.66½- —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd.	gal.	.65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).		
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).		
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.	lb.	No prices
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls.	lb.	.65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis,	lb.	.60 - .63
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.50 - —
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.	lb.	.55 - —
Aldol,[3] dms., works.	lb.	.13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.	gal.	1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.	lb.	2.40 - 2.50
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.	lb.	.76 - 1.60
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).		
Alkanet root, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.17 - .17½
Aloe, Cape, cs.	lb.	.29 - .30
Curacao, kgs.	lb.	.57 - .58
Socotrine, kgs.	lb.	.55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.	lb.	.52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb.	.32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.23½- .28¼
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks.	gal.	.87 - —
l.c.l., works.	gal.	.89 - —
tanks, works.	gal.	.84 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.1340- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1390- —
tanks	lb.	.1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.	gram.	1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.	lb.	.55 - .60
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.16 - .18
gran., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., wks.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.	lb.	.12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, ground, classified, grade, kgs., works.	lb.	.35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works,	lb.	.60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works.	lb.	.10½- .46
Acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½- .10
Alumina chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.08 - .11
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.	lb.	.25 - —
Formate, solut., 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10 - —
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.024 - .031
bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.027 - .034
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.14½- —
bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% AlO_3, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point.	lb.	.03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.03 - .03¾
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.03¾- .04
USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works,	lb.	.17¾- —
contract, works.	lb.	.16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works.	lb.	.20¾- —
contract, works.	lb.	.19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works.	lb.	.78 - —
contract, works.	lb.	.75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).		
USP IX, bbls., dms.	lb.	.15 - .17
Laurate, prec. bbls.	lb.	.25 - .26
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.	lb.	.24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.	lb.	.15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.23 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.24 - —
Alumina sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald.	100 lbs.	1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works..	100 lbs.	1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.10 - —
trihydrate, heavy bgs., wks..	lb.	.024 - .035
Aluminum, 98-99%,[3,5,4] c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-dm.	lb.	.56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.38 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, 150-dm.	lb.	.93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.57 - —
standard, 200-lb dm.	lb.	.59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.40 - —
unpolished, stand., dms.	lb.	.36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.	lb.	.40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.	oz.	13.50 -14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works.	lb.	.50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.	lb.	4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald.	ton.	59.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, wks.	ton.	69.00 - —
pure, cyls.	lb.	.14½- —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.	lb.	.05¼- —
dms., c.l.	lb.	.02¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content).	ton.	65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. up, frt. alld.	lb.	.43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.0564- —
Bichromate, bbls.	lb.	.23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.	lb.	.28 - —
dms.	lb.	.29 - —
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms.	lb.	.08½- .09¼
cns.	lb.	.14¼- .17⅛
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.		
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).		
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.	lb.	.75 - —
dms.	lb.	.80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).		
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	1.25 - 1.27
jars	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	3.71 - —
jars	lb.	3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs.	lb.	1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.84 - .87
purified, dms.	lb.	1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate,		
domestic, bgs., c.l., shipping points.	ton.	50.00 - —
bulk, same basis.	ton.	46.00 - —
tech. bgs., works.	100 lbs.	4.25 - 8.50
bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.55 - —
Nitrate-Limestone, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va.	ton.	32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.	lb.	.14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.27 - .33
Perchlorate,[6] kgs.	lb.	.55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.	lb.	.25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.37 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.	lb.	.40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride,[6] bbls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.	lb.	.34 - —
paste, dms.	lb.	.08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works.	lb.	.18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens.	ton.	28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports.	ton.	29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.	lb.	.08 - —
dms., works.	lb.	.06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works.	lb.	.08 - —
dms., works	lb.	.06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.	lb.	.55 - —
jars	lb.	.97 - —
tech., bbls.	lb.	.17 - .19
Thioglycollate, basis 100%, highly purified, bbls.	lb.	7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).		
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½- .16⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13 - .19
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½- .17⅛
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).		
Butyrate, dms.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Caproate, dms.	lb.	2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.	lb.	1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.	lb.	1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	.75 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works.	lb.	.42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.09 - —
Amylnaphthalene, mixed, crude, dms., works.	lb.	.14 - —
refd., dms., works.	lb.	.16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works.	lb.	.657 - .662
NF, dms.	lb.	2.60 - 3.00
Angelica atropurpurea root, dms.,	lbs.	.80 - 1.35
Angostura bark, bls.	lb.	.20 - .21
Anilin[6] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.10½- —
Salt, dms., works.	lb.	.22 - .24

Use these Hooker Chemical Intermediates to Make YOUR Products Better

We call to your attention some of the Hooker chemical intermediates that are now available in production quantities. Many of them are products Hooker has been making for years; some of them are new additions to the ever-growing family. All are of the same uniform high quality with which the Hooker label has been associated in the experience of careful buyers since the first shipment of Hooker chlorine and caustic soda left our plant. Some of the uses of these intermediates are indicated; others will suggest themselves to you after a study of their properties. Further information will be given by our technical staff upon request. Send also for a copy of Hooker General Products List.

HOOKER CHEMICALS

Alphachlornaphthalene, $C_{10}H_7Cl$

Molecular Wt.	162.6
Boiling Range °C	250 to 285
Specific Gravity	1.20 to 1.23
Solubility:	
Water	Insoluble
Alcohol	Soluble

Description: Clear, almost colorless liquid.

Uses: Organic synthesis, heat transfer medium, solvent, insecticide.

Benzoate of Soda, C_6H_5COONa

Molecular Wt.	144.0
Solubility: Gms/100 gms	
Water	62.5 at 25° C
Alcohol	2.3 at 25° C

Description: White, odorless crystalline solid—available in flake or powdered form. In U. S. P. or Tech. Grades.

Analysis:

Benzoate of Soda	99% Min.
Benzoic Acid	0.2% Max.
Water	0.5% Max.

Uses: Source of Benzoyl group. Food preservative, antiseptic in pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations, in curing tobacco.

Benzoic Acid, C_6H_5COOH

Molecular Wt.	122.1
Melting Point °C	122.0
Solubility: Gms/100 gms	
Water	0.27 at 18°C
Alcohol	32 at 15°C
Ether	40 at 15°C

Description: White, crystalline material available in U. S. P. or Tech. Grades.

Analysis:

Benzoic Acid	99.3% Min.
Water	0.2% Max.

Uses: Source of Benzoyl Group. Manufacture of dyestuffs, perfumes, pharmaceuticals. Ingredient of cosmetics, pharmaceutical preparations, antiseptics, dentifrices, preservation of foods; curing of tobacco.

Benzoyl Chloride (Benzenecarbonyl Chloride), C_6H_5COCl

Molecular Wt.	140.5
Min. Freezing Point °C	−0.9

Description: Water clear liquid. Soluble in ether, reacts with alcohol and water.

Uses: Highly active source of benzoyl group; manufacture of benzoyl peroxide, benzophenone, benzyl benzoates, other esters and ketones. Manufacture plastics.

Isopropyl Chloride, $CH_3CHClCH_3$

Molecular Wt.	78.5
Specific Gravity 20°/4°	0.8590
Freezing Point °C	−117
Boiling Range °C	5° including 35.4°C
Solubility: Gms/100 gms	
Water	0.344 at 12.5°C
Alcohol	Infinitely soluble
Ether	Infinitely soluble

Description: Clear, colorless liquid.

Uses: In organic synthesis. Solvent. Manufacture of rubber chemicals. Manufacture of insecticides and antiseptics.

Monochlortoluene (Methyl Chlorbenzene), $C_6H_4ClCH_3$

Molecular Wt.	126.5
Boiling Range°C	158 to 163
Solubility:	
Water	Insoluble
Ether	Infinitely soluble

Description: Colorless liquid, consisting of approximately 60% orthochlortoluene and 40% parachlortoluene.

Uses: Solvent for rubber and synthetic resins; manufacture of rubber chemicals; intermediate for other organic chemicals.

Orthodichlorbenzene (1:2 Dichlorbenzene), $C_6H_4Cl_2$ (Tech)

Molecular Wt.	147
Boiling Range°C	10° including 180°C
Freezing Point °C, Max.	−10
Solubility:	
Water	Insoluble
Alcohol	Infinitely soluble
Ether	Infinitely soluble

Uses:

1. Solvent for: natural and synthetic gums, resins, tars, rubbers, greases, oils, fats, asphalts, sulfur.
2. Insecticide for: termites, powder post beetles, flies, bedbugs, roaches, wood borers, midges, barnacles, etc.
3. Ingredient of: metal polishes, paint and varnish removers, tar removers.
4. Manufacture of: pyrocatechin, dye intermediates, other synthetic organic chemicals.
5. Degreasing: metals, leather, hides, wool.

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

1 Forty-Seventh St.

NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y. • WILMINGTON, CALIF. • TACOMA, WASH.

OPD—2-12-1945 11

GLUCOSE

We have imported corn syrup in stock for immediate delivery.

This glucose is now available in bond ex-warehouse New Orleans or duty paid f.o.b. Philadelphia.

It is a 43/45° Bé syrup of U. S. P. quality packed in barrels of about 660 pounds each.

Carload quantities are on hand to provide for your needs created by the present sugar shortage.

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Anise[1] Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.29 - .30
Bulgarian, bgs.	lb.	.29 - .29½
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.	lb.	.17 - .17½
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.19½- .20
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.
Anisic aldehyde, bots.	lb.	3.25 - 3.35
Annatto,[5] paste, bxs	lb.	.34 - .39
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.08½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works,	lb.	.55 - —
90%, bbls., works	lb.	.65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).		
Chloride, solut., cbys.	lb.	.17 - —
Metal,[1,6] bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.14½- .17½
Needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs.	lb.	.18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.	lb.	.20 - .22
Oxide,[1] ceramic grade, bgs.,	c.l. lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- —
paint grade, c.l.	lb.	.16¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River	lb.	.40 - —
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton	lb.	2.00 - —
smaller lots	lb.	2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.	oz.	23.20 -25.70
Apple Syrup,[1] bbls.	lb.	.14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls.	lb.	No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity		70.00 -72.00
Arnica flowers, bls.	lb.	2.35 - 2.45
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls.	lb.	.10 - .10¾
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.		No prices.
Chloride (arsenous), bots.	lb.	1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.58 - —
jars	lb.	5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.	lb.	No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).		
White, powd., kgs., c.l.	lb.	.04 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —

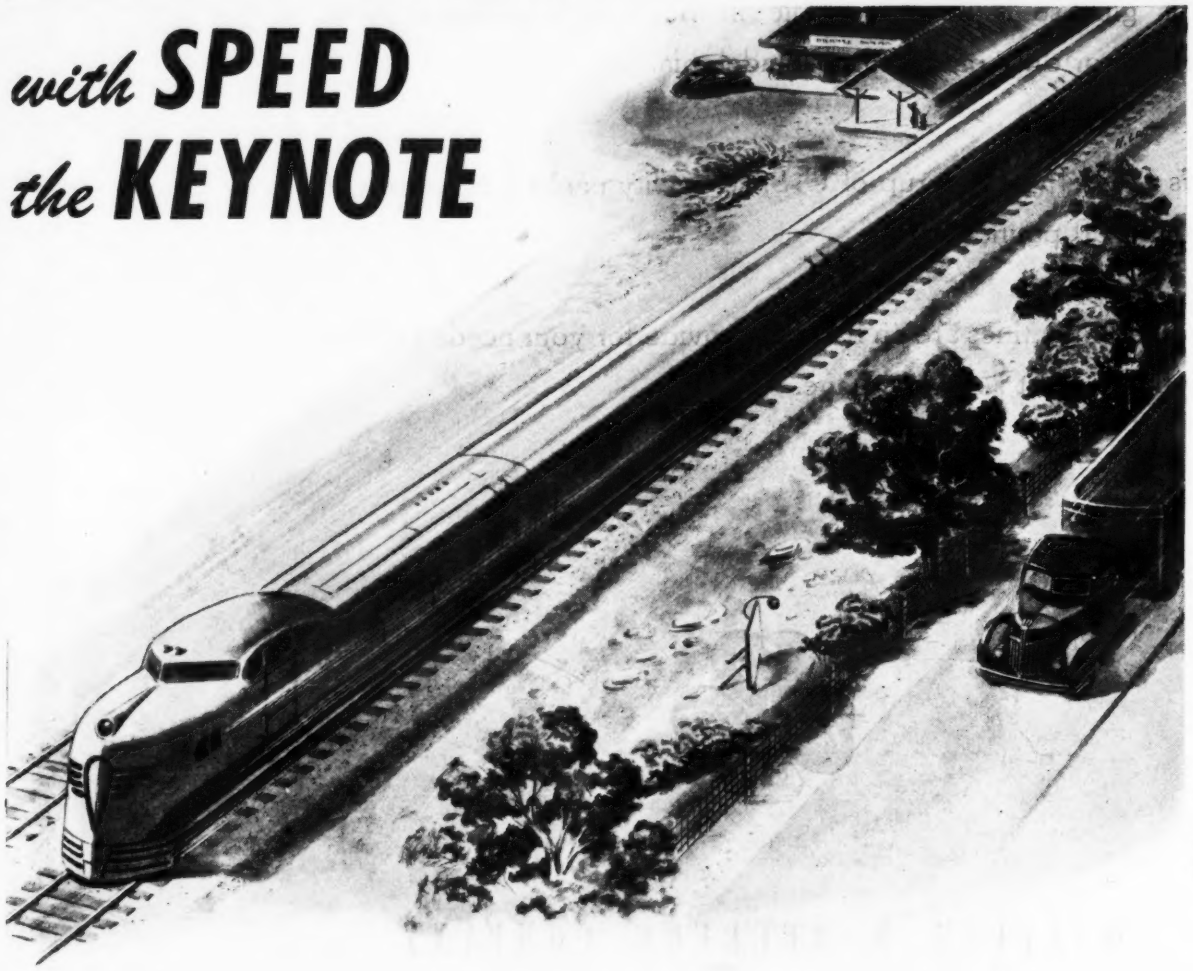
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).		
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines.	ton.	49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis	ton.	44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis	ton.	33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis	ton.	28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis	ton.	26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis	ton.	22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis	ton.	19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis	ton.	16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis	ton.	15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J.	lb.	.10½ —
California, dms., c.l.	ton.	36.40 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	41.40 - —
Cuba A, bulk, c.l., N.Y.	ton.	60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.	ton.	38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitutes, bgs., l.c.l., refinery N. J. or Ill.	lb.	08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340°F, fusing point, bgs., mines	ton.	32.20 - —
290-295°F, fusing point, bgs., mines	ton.	30.50 - —
270°F. fusing point, bgs., mines	ton.	30.50 - —
seconds, 370-390°F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines	ton.	25.50 - —
300-330°F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines.	ton.	25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines	ton.	30.50 - —
Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks.	lb.	.05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines	ton.	30.50 - —

Asphaltum, Mexican, ref'd, dms., c.l., Texas refy.	ton.	21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis	ton.	16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.	oz.	7.85 - —
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	5.90 - 6.00

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.	lb.	1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).		
Barberry, root bark, bgs.	lb.	.90 - .95
Barbital, dms.	lb.	3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.	lb.	3.75 - —
Barium[6] carbonate, natural, 90% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	70.00 -80.00
Chlorate,[6] kgs.	lb.	.36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., works	ton.	73.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis	ton.	75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).		
Hydroxide, bbls., works	lb.	.06 - .07
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).		
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09½- .11½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10 - .11½

Barium oxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).		
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up	lb.	.31 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).		
X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.09½- .10
kgs.	lb.	.12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.	ton.	36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis	ton.	25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.	ton.	34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines,	ton.	17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines	ton.	18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% Ba SO_4, bulk, mines	ton.	8.50 - —
Bauxite, blk, mines	ton.	7.00 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).		
Barberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.	lb.	.90 - .96
Root, bls.	lb.	1.50 - 1.55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works.	ton.	11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms.	lb.	.85 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms.	lb.	.45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).		
Benzidin base, bbls.	lb.	.76 - —
Benzocaine, cns.	lb.	3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works,	gal.	.20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.15 - —
W. Coast f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.	lb.	.26 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works	lb.	1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.	lb.	.59 Nom.
dms.	lb.	.55 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).		
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.	lb.	1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald.	lb.	.22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.	lb.	3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.	lb.	9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.	lb.	1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.	lb.	2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	No stocks
Sulphate, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Berberis root, bls.	lb.	.28 - .30
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works	lb.	.55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.23 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works	lb.	1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	3.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works.	lb.	.51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	1.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.85 - —
95%, same basis	lb.	2.05 - —
98-99%, same basis	lb.	2.20 - —
Beth root, bls.	lb.	.43 - .44
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.	lb.	3.00 - —
jars	lb.	2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.	lb.	2.81 - 2.86
jars	lb.	2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.	lb.	3.41 - 3.46
cns.	lb.	3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.	lb.	1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.	lb.	1.41 - 1.46
cns.	lb.	1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.	lb.	3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.	lb.	3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.	lb.	3.51 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.	lb.	1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.79 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns.	lb.	1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.	lb.	1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.	lb.	4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.	lb.	4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	1.20 - 1.23
bots.	lb.	1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-66%, bbls., fib. dms.	lb.	2.50 - —
5-lb. cns.	lb.	2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.	lb.	3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms.	lb.	3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms.	lb.	3.40 - —
cns.	lb.	3.45 - 3.50
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.22 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23 - —
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.11 - —
4 bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.		
Carbon,[6] heads, compressed, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.07½- —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.06 - —
Charcoal (see C).		
Graphite (see G).		
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.	lb.	.04½- .05
B, bbls.	lb.	.05¾- —
kegs	lb.	.06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).		
Black haw root bark, bls.	lb.	.90 - .95
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	.49 - .50
Black Indian hemp root, bls.	lb.	.50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	60.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	67.50 - —



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Linoleate Solids
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Manganese
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SYNCHRONIZING the speedy movement of vast war supplies is a marvel of planning transportation. Much of its success depends upon the steady flow of materials. • Harshaw Driers do their part in helping to maintain important production time-tables. A reason for their reliable performance is . . . careful checking of each batch against standard specifications, as to . . . 1. Metal Content, 2. Viscosity, 3. Color, 4. Stability. • Place your order with Harshaw . . . be confident of the uniform quality of the drier you specify . . . now and on reorders that follow.

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BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Blanc fixe, dry, direct process, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago.. unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .70 - .80
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[5] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Chinese, bbls., same basis...lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% colorstrength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, molybdic..lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .13
reg. grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,- molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Blue mass, NF, cns., tubs....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis...ton.35.00 - —
meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.42.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.65.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l....lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works.lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .08 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works. lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y....lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans.. lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
Brown, umber, Amer., Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., ex car, Los Angeles..lb. .05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles.lb. .05⅞- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .70 - .72
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17¼- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1800- —
Synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate).
Proprionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd., lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide(see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1,6] dms., makers primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., makers primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,5,6] dms., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
dlvd. .....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd..ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .39
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd., ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd..ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.24.85 -40.95

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, 100 lbs., dms., lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dms..lb. 2.05 - 2.34
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., work..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).

SPOT DELIVERIES

INDIAN MAGNESITE

ALUMINUM OXIDE
CREAM OF TARTAR USP
LACTIC ACID 85% USP
MAGNESIUM OXIDE HEAVY CALCINED
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE PURE FOOD
MENTHOL TECHNICAL

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Calcium sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works	lb.	1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.	lb.	.49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works	lb.	1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.	lb.	1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.	lb.	2.56 - 2.57
Camphor,[6] natural	lb.	No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.	lb.	.45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.	lb.	.46 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.69 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.70 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.82 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.83 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.84 - —
Monobromate, 25-lb. dm.	lb.	3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).		
Cantharides	lb.	No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).		
Caramel coloring, bbls.	gal.	.70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type, bgs.	lb.	.77 - .78
Canadian, bgs.	lb.	.78 - .79
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.76 - .77
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.76 - .77
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works.	lb.	.70 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.80 - —
90%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.75 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).		
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] c.p., dms., c.l.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.,	gal.	.83 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	1.07 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.17 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, USP, cbys.	lb.	.17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs.	lb.	1.35 - 1.45
medium, cs.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
decorticated, cs.	lb.	.73 - .75
green, bgs.	lb.	.70 - .71
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd.	gram.	2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.	gram.	2.90 - —
Carvol bots.	lb.	22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.	lb.	.32 - .35
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point.	lb.	.22 - —
20 to 99, same basis	lb.	.22¼- —
less than 20, same basis.	lb.	.22¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis.	lb.	.23½- —
20 to 99, same basis	lb.	.23¾- —
less than 20 bgs.	lb.	.24¼- —
Casein, imp., acid-precip., ground bgs., 100 bgs. or more.	lb.	.18 - .18½
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more.	lb.	.19½- .21
Cassia[1]	lb.	No stocks
Cassia fistula, bskts.	lb.	.26 - .28
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.	long ton.	77.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).		
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works	unit-ton.	2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	12.50 -13.00
synth, bots.	lb.	19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tin.	lb.	2.15 - 2.30
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms.	lb.	3.50 - —
Catnep, bls.	lb.	.65 - .66
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	lb.	.22½- .23
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).		
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30 - .35
granules, ctns., same basis.	lb.	.35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.	lb.	.60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.35 - —
kgs., works	lb.	.37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis.	lb.	2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs., lb.		.45 - .50
Roman, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] gran., pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers' plants in South.	ton.	30.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.85 - 3.85
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.10 - 4.10
tank, works	100 lbs.	2.25 - 3.25
powdered, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50 - 9.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25 - 9.85
Chillies (see Pepper, red).		
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	8.50 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silkbolt, 90½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	ton.	19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.	lb.	.93 - .98
dms.	lb.	.90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.	lb.	.32 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.35 - —
Chlorine,[2,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.	lb.	.05¼- —
contracts	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
Chlorine, liquid, tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.	lb.	.20 - .23
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 - .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.80 - —
100-lb. cyls., same basis.	lb.	.82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.	lb.	1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.	lb.	.22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).		
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).		
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).		
Chrysarobin, bots.	lb.	6.02 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs.	lb.	1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns.	100 ozs.	.80 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.89 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.66 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. (Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, NF, heavy dms.	lb.	3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms.	lb.	3.50 - 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).		
Aldehyde, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50 - 3.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.	lb.	.53 - .53½
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.52 - .53
chips, bgs.	lb.	.56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	4.50 - 5.00
Citrine ointment, jars.	lb.	.95 - 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	6.00 - 7.00
Cloves,[1] Madagascar, futures, bls.,	lb.	.16¼- .16¾
Zanzibar, futures, bgs.	lb.	.17½- .18
Clover tops, red, bgs.	lb.	.55 - .60
Coaltar,[6] coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.25 - —
l.c.l., works	bbl.	8.75 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.75 - —
l.c.l., works	bbl.	9.25 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.25 - —
l.c.l., works	dm.	8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works.	dm.	9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd.	lb.	.83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works.	lb.	1.38 - —
feed grade, 23% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.	lb.	2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.	lb.	2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms.	lb.	.32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.	lb.	.44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25 - —

NATURE'S PERFECT DRINKING WATER . . . RIGHT IN YOUR HOME
SOON MILLIONS of people will enjoy a brand-new sensation in their every-day tap water. From their faucets will flow drinking water . . . cooking water...free from objectionable tastes and odors . . . as taste-satisfying as water from nature's finest spring. A startling improvement—made possible for the first time by the new Chlorine Dioxide water-treatment technique developed by Mathieson.
For many years America has enjoyed the safest water in the world, thanks to the combined efforts of health authorities, water works officials and manufacturers of treating chemicals and equipment. Yet certain objectionable tastes and odors have persistently defied elimination by all known purification methods. But now Mathieson's new, exclusive technique—requiring no expensive equipment—produces amazing results with Chlorine Dioxide formed by the chemical reaction of chlorine and Mathieson Sodium Chlorite.
Mathieson, leading producer of chemicals for water purification for nearly 50 years, invites water officials troubled with taste and odor problems to investigate the new Chlorine Dioxide technique for possible post-war use.
Mathieson CHEMICALS
THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (INC.) 60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
SODIUM CHLORATE PRODUCTS . . . CAUSTIC SODA . . . SODA ASH . . . BICARBONATE OF SODA . . . LIQUID CHLORINE . . . BLEACHING POWDER . . . HTH PRODUCTS
AMMONIA, AMMONIUMS & AMIDE . . . OTHER ALKALI PRODUCTS . . . SYNTHETIC SALT CAKE . . . DRY ICE . . . CARBONIC GAS . . . SODIUM METHYLATE

To Our Friends in Industry

REPRODUCED above is the black and white version of the Mathieson advertisement in the January 1945 issue of FORTUNE magazine. It tells of a notable achievement by Mathieson's technical staff—the development of an amazing new technique for removing objectionable tastes and odors from public water supplies by the use of Chlorine Dioxide produced from Mathieson's Sodium Chlorite.

The remarkable fact that this new reagent—Chlorine Dioxide—*has 2½ times the oxidizing power of chlorine,* plus the simplicity with which it may be generated in your own plant, may suggest its application in your business. That its usefulness will be widespread—will embrace many industries—has already been proven.

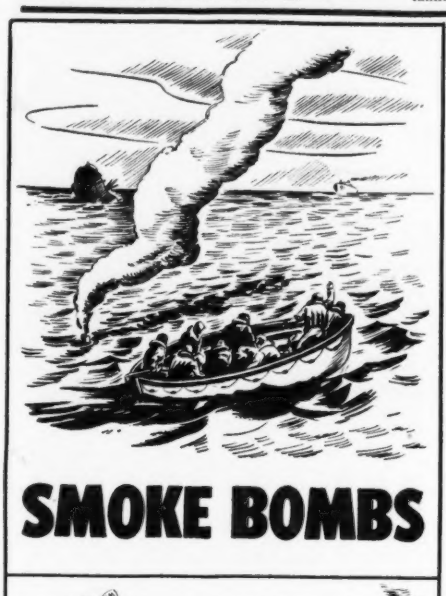
Mathieson's technical staff—the same group responsible for Chlorine Dioxide and other important new developments—will welcome the opportunity to assist in adapting Chlorine Dioxide to your use.

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (INC.) 60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cobalt, oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[8] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[8] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs...lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz.lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt..lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .42 - .43
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
blue, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns.....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .16
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns....lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb. .25¼- —
smaller containers, wks..lb. .27 - —
Carbonate,[8] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20½
Chloride,[8] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[8] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,8,9] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu., 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate,[1] tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .19¼- .20½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23½
Oxide,[8] black, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls.....lb. .21 - .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[8] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate,[8] precip., 8.3% Cu., 125-lb. dms..lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,8] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, bgs., in dms, 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd..100 lbs. 10.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 10.95 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 bgs.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander[1] seed, Argentine, futures, bgs..lb. .12½- .13
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Corn sugar, tanners,[8] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.825 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 4.221 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.271 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[8] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.16 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.01 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal,[1] 41% protein, Memphis, c.l..ton. 45.00 -49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs.....lb. .58½- —
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.39
Coaltar, oil,[3] crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
solution, tanks, works.....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[3,8] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¾- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss.R..lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .40 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .32 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide,[8] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N., pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts..unit-ton. 1.52½- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, works..lb. .14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, works.lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .27 - —

D

Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .37 - .40
Decanol,[8] normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .42 - .48
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton. 84.25 - —
Degras,[1] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls...lb. .26 - .29
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .25 - .27
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Derris root (same as Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.. 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Diamyl phthalate,[8] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
Diatomaceous, dom., nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast..ton. 22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton. 55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[8] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2630- .2900
7-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2830- .3109
dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .2080- .2359
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2130- .2409
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1980- .2259
Sebacetate, dms., works.....lb. .51 - .58
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[8] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled with So. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[8] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 90%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
Phthalate,[8] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l. .....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks .....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[8] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether,[8] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
Dimethyl phthalate,[8] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.....lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see carbinol).
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[8] dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47



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MATCHES

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Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —

Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).

Dipentene,[1,8] dest. dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - .56
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .45 - —
single dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .56 - .58
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl,[8] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .46
Diphenylamine,[8] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[8] dms., tons.lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi,[6] according to tanning content, bgs..ton.67.00 -68.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, NF, bls..lb. .30 - .35
imp., bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls..lb. .08 - .10
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .85 - .90

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 1, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns, lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns...lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—
Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns., lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 4, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 8, cns...lb. 2.85 - —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use, drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns., lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns..lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns..lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1 cns..lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
36 Chrome yellow, 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[8].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
845 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44

Blue—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —

Brown—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —

Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —

Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —

Red—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[8] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —

Yellow—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B...lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —

Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —

Green—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
667 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —

Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[8].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —

Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —

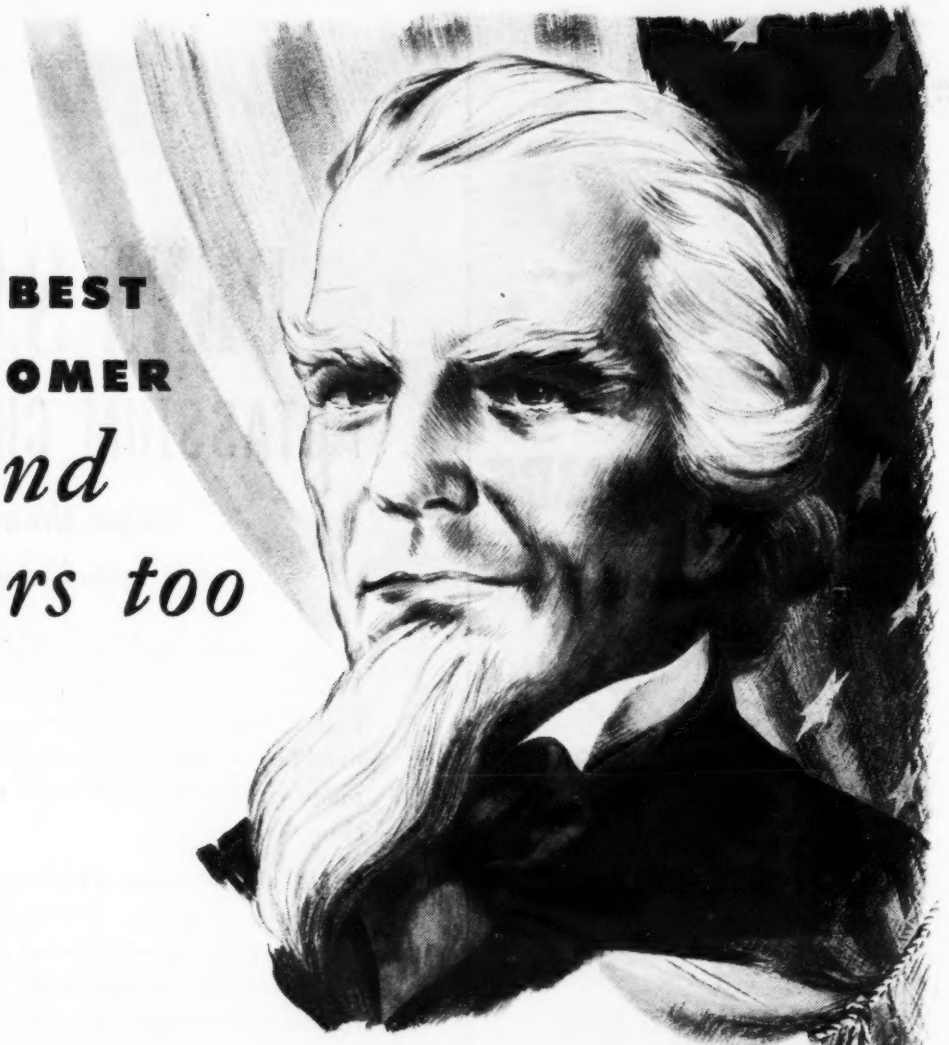
Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —

Violet—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .35 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.12 - 1.15
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. No stocks
select, bndls.....lb. .55 - .60
Emetine[8] hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .61 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots. oz. .58 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —



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KEEPING up to schedule on Uncle Sam's orders has had both you and us working under forced draft these many months. Crown plants, manpower, machinery and materials have been devoted exclusively to the production of plane parts, gas mask canisters, munition boxes and cans for packaging military supplies and food and essential civilian products. But we have planned for the day when we can say: "Send us your orders for consumer cans!"

You and your customers will profit by using Crown cans. Because of our experience, war-born techniques and expanded facilities, Crown cans will be intrinsically finer than ever. Where your or your customers' sales can be improved through the help of new can designs or novel lithography, our counsel, based on thorough study of modern merchandising trends, will be yours for the asking.

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

February ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1945

Millions of Yards of Treated Duck Produced for Army

Expanded Tentage Program Takes Large Quantities of U.S.I. Resin

Early in the war, the Army Quartermaster Corps adopted a new and greatly improved type of treated canvas which is now adding much to the protection of army personnel and equipment against the elements, as well as the enemy. The program of development and evaluation has been long and arduous, requiring the testing of innumerable samples by laboratory methods and by exposure for long periods to varying climatic conditions. The results have been remarkable, and the properties towards which the Quartermaster Corps aimed have, in a large measure, been achieved.

Canvas, treated by this new method, has been greatly improved in durability by reducing the deleterious effects of sun and moisture and by incorporation of mildew proofing agents. The canvas is also practically impervious to rain. These characteristics are highly desirable when we consider that our armies are stationed throughout the world, in all types of climate.

Fire Resistance

The new treatment also imparts resistance to fire. The fabric is not completely fire-proof, but the compound employed effectively retards free burning. Fire hazard is thereby minimized as a further protection to personnel and equipment.

Camouflaging of tentage and tarpaulins is also vital. This is done by incorporating durable, high-strength coloring pigments in the coating compound, and thus imparting the desired color to the treated fabric.

The army is, today, purchasing enormous quantities of cotton duck and other fabrics,

(*Continued on next page*)

Treated Sheep Skins Resemble Finest Furs

Using existing machinery common in the fur industry, lamb and sheep pelts may be treated so as to resemble beaver, nutria, seal, or other similar furs, according to claims made in a recent patent.

Though variants of the process are given, essentially it consists of applying to the skin a solution of nitric acid and denatured alcohol. After drying, the skins are passed through an "electrifying" machine in which they are heated, brushed, and combed. The pelts emerge with straight, lustrous, yellow filaments which will not re-kink upon subsequent wetting.

The final step is dying to the color native to the fur to be imitated.

Insoluble Alkyd Fractions Produce Superior Films

The results of a series of tests seem to demonstrate that films formed from alcohol-insoluble fractions of alkyd resins dry more rapidly, are harder and at the same time less brittle than the original alkyds.

Lower alcohols, such as ethanol, were found to be superior as selective solvents. The two extraction methods described both depend upon agitation of the resin in a fluid state with alcohol, which extracts the undesirable fractions. In both, the desired fraction was contained in the residue after the extract-containing solvent had been removed by decanting or other method.

Insecticide Improvement

It is reported that insecticides high in hexachloro ethane, such as those used for killing moths and their larva, can be increased in effectiveness by the addition of small amounts of para-chloro bromo benzene, chloro napthalene or para-dichloro-benzene.

Official U. S. Marine Corps photo

Ducking into a duck-covered foxhole. Colored pigments, incorporated with the resins and other ingredients in the duck-treating compound, provided the camouflage which baffled Jap airmen.

Valuable Uses Seen For New Intermediate Developed by U.S.I.

Ethyl *a*-Oxalpropionate Offered for Organic Synthesis Research

Ethyl alpha-oxalpropionate is a new U.S.I. product which affords another interesting example of the versatility of U.S.I.'s sodium ethoxide as a condensing agent. It is prepared by condensing diethyl oxalate with ethyl propionate in the presence of sodium ethoxide. It may also be synthesized from ethyl sodium oxalacetate and methyl iodide.

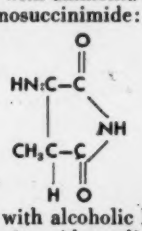
Alpha-oxalpropionate has the following physical characteristics: mol. wt., 202, sp. gr., 1.0977 @ 20°/20° C., refractive index, 1.433 @ 20° C., boiling point 108-109 @ 5.5 mm. Hg. abs. Color light yellow to colorless. It has the structural formula —

$$\begin{array}{l} CH_3CHCOOC_2H_5 \\ | \\ COCOOC_2H_5 \end{array}$$

Like other new U.S.I.-developed Claisen condensation products, ethyl alpha-oxalpropionate appears to have many as yet unexplored uses as a starting material for organic synthesis. Some of these possibilities are suggested by the following reactions:

1. On distillation it loses carbon monoxide to give diethyl methylmalonate.

2. On heating with ammonia it forms alpha-methyl-beta-iminosuccinimide:



3. On boiling with alcoholic KOH it breaks down to propionic acid, oxalic acid, and alcohol.

4. On heating with ethyl iodide and sodium ethoxide it yields alpha-methyl-alpha-ethyl-oxalpropionic ester.

(*Continued on next page*)

B-Complex Vitamin Produced by Alcohol Crystallization

A recently granted patent covers new methods for producing dextro-pantothenic acid, part of the vitamin B complex, by resolving racemic pantothenic acid in to dextro pantothenic acid by fractional crystallization.

One method starts with d-l-barium pantothenate dissolved in ethanol. This solution is treated with an ethanol solution of quinine sulfate. The combined solution is freed from barium sulfate by centrifuging.

To remove the crystals of quinine salt of levo-pantotheic acid, they are precipitated by evaporating the solution and chilling. The mother liquors are then evaporated to dryness, and the residue dissolved in acetone, which separates the quinine salt, leaving dextro pantothenic acid.

The yield is about 23 per cent of the combined weight of the d-l-barium pantothenate and the quinine.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

February ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1945

Wool-like Synthetic Made from Peanuts

Peanuts, already widely used as a source of oils for salad dressing, margarine and high-grade soap, now are used as the raw material for a new synthetic fibre. The fibre is described as being like wool in many respects, and superior in others. For instance, it will not shrink, and is immune to attack by moths.

The new fibre, named Ardil, was developed in Great Britain, and is waiting the end of the war for large production. It is a cream-colored, crimped, resilient fibre which is said to be soft and warm to the touch, and to absorb moisture as wool does.

Ardil, according to its inventor, is not intended as a substitute for wool, but as a complementary fibre, to be used in combination with other fibres to impart new qualities to fabrics. It is expected that, under quantity production, the new fibre will turn out to be less expensive than wool.

Deodorant Reported To Neutralize Acids

In a suggested formulation, acid secretions of the body react with hexamine to liberate formaldehyde, which is antiseptic and astringent. As the acid becomes neutralized, decomposition stops, thus avoiding irritation which would occur from the use of formalin alone. The formula comprises 3 parts hexamine, 40 parts denatured alcohol, and orange-flower water to make 100.

New Intermediate

(Continued from preceding page)

5. On heating with dilute H_2SO_4 it gives propionylformic acid (alpha-oxobutyric acid), alcohol, and CO_2.

6. On hydrogenation it gives diethyl alpha-hydroxy-beta-methyl-succinate, which upon further hydrogenation forms 3-methyl 1, 2-butanediol, 2-methyl 1, 4-butanediol, and alcohols and water.

7. In alcoholic solution it gives an intense red color with ferric chloride.

Limited quantities of ethyl oxalpropionate are available from U.S.I. for research.

Treated Duck

(Continued from preceding page)

treated by this new process, for tents, tarpaulins, gun covers, webbing, and for the production of many other articles.

The Quartermaster Corps has set rigid requirements which must be met by all goods supplied. The applicable specification, JQD 242, is essentially based on performance tests, although the use of certain ingredients in the treating compound is generally considered mandatory. The use of certain other ingredients which may present objections is forbidden.

Resin Used

The compounds used by various suppliers differ somewhat, but in general they are composed of combinations of chlorinated paraffin, a high-quality hard resin and a plasticizing resin pigmented with antimony oxide, calcium carbonate and coloring pigments. These ingredients are usually dispersed in a volatile solvent and the resultant compound is applied by knifing on both surfaces of the canvas, or by impregnating the fabric by immersion in a bath of the liquid compound.

U.S.I. resins are playing an important part in this tremendous program which is now taking essentially the entire capacity of duck manufacturers and is utilizing the facilities of many textile finishers.

This textile development is destined to play an important role in the post-war era and resin-treated fabrics of this, and similar types, will be widely used for the manufacture of tarpaulins, awnings, commercial tentage and similar items. The knowledge and experience gained in the flame-proofing of canvas will also be utilized in the production of flame-retardant decorative and other fabrics.

Unsaturated Triglycerides Separated by New Process

Unsaturated triglycerides alone have greater utility than the natural oils and fats in which they occur. Particularly is this true of the drying oils used in coatings.

A patent has been granted on a new and simplified process for separating the unsaturated triglycerides from the mixture of saturated and unsaturated ones.

Natural oil containing a mixture of saturated and unsaturated triglycerides is mixed with ethanol and then heated. Upon cooling, the solution separates into a solvent layer and a precipitate layer. The solvent layer contains the unsaturated triglycerides.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

Priority-free aluminum paint, which is said to be improved by increased pigment and solid content, and with a slower drying rate, is offered for exterior and interior use. One coat is said to cover metal, wood or concrete. **(No. 900)**

USI

A rust dissolver, claimed to have a great affinity for ferrous oxide, and none for unoxidized metal, is on the market. The new product is slow drying, and thus has more prolonged rust-dissolving action. **(No. 901)**

USI

A vegetable-tannin replacement, completely soluble in either hot or cold water, is announced as being the first complete synthetic alternate for vegetable tannins. Leather produced with it is claimed to be the equal of natural tannin products. **(No. 902)**

USI

A photoelectric pH meter is described by its manufacturer as being valuable also as a colorimeter and turbidimeter. Meter is claimed to be accurate and to give direct readings. It is designed for operation with ordinary Pyrex test tubes. **(No. 903)**

USI

A plastic coating, which may be heat-cured to form an insoluble film, is the claim made for a new liquid resin. Among suggested uses are linings for metal food containers and as an exterior protective coating on black iron. **(No. 904)**

USI

Rubber-to-metal adhesion is said to be improved by a new priming compound. Among the uses suggested are as an ingredient in coatings and as a coating to impart acid and alkali-resistant qualities. **(No. 905)**

USI

Fluorine-resistant glass is announced. Corrosive hydrofluoric acid, that disintegrates ordinary glass, is said to have no effect on the new product. It can be drawn, sheeted, blown, ground and polished. **(No. 906)**

USI

A rate-of-flow meter, designed to operate by differential pressure and to give direct readings in gallons per minute, is announced. It is connected to the line by two tubes attached to two sides of an orifice plate. Meter can be calibrated to give full-scale reading on any differential pressure up to 10 lbs. per sq. in. **(No. 907)**

USI

A multi-purpose pump, designed to handle a wide variety of viscous materials, such as paint, lacquer, mastic caulking compounds, cement coatings, and fibrous insulating materials, is now in production. **(No. 908)**

USI

Synthetic resin seals, such as gaskets, washers and diaphragms, said to replace rubber, are being made to buyers' specifications. Among the qualities claimed are flexibility, elasticity, and resistance to abrasion and organic solvents. **(No. 909)**

USI

A slime-controlling fungicide, for use in paper manufacture, is described as being tasteless and odorless, but is offered with the warning that it needs careful handling and is not recommended for paper whose end use is food packaging. **(No. 910)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

CHEMICALS · RESINS · ANTI- · SOLVENTS · ALCOHOLS · FREEZE · USI

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent
***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate
OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate
PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.
FEED CONCENTRATES
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Special Liquid
*Vacetone 40

ACETONE
Chemically Pure
RESINS
S&W Ester Gums—all types
S&W Congo Gums—raw, fused, & esterified
S&W *Aroplaz—alkyds and allied materials
S&W *Arotene—pure phenolics
S&W *Arochem—modified types
S&W Natural Resins—all standard grades
OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions · Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol · *Indulone
Nitrocellulose Solutions · Urethan

*Registered Trade Mark

Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots.. gram.	.75	-	—
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs.	1.80	-	—
bbls. ....100 lbs.	1.90	-	—
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs.	2.00	-	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs.	2.25	-	—
smaller lots....100 lbs.	2.50	-	—
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs.	2.10	-	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs.	2.35	-	—
smaller lots.....100 lbs.	2.60	-	—
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs.	2.35	-	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs.	2.60	-	—
smaller lots.....100 lbs.	2.85	-	—
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb.	.08	-	.09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans New York.			
Ergot, USP, dms.....10.	1.30	-	1.40
Eserine, bots.....oz.	No prices		
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial.	2.10	-	—
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl (see Amyl ether).			
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb.	.30	-	—
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).			
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb.	.93	-	1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb.	.11	-	.16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb.	.60	-	.61
Synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.15½	-	—
tanks .....lb.	.12½	-	—
Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb.	.1170	-	.1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb.	.1220	-	.1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb.	.1070	-	.1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb.	.1225	-	.1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb.	.1275	-	.1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb.	.1125	-	.1235
NF, dms.....lb.	.14½	-	.15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.37½	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb.	.38	-	—
Benzoate, bots.....lb.	.90	-	1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb.	.50	-	.55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E....lb.	.58	-	—
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb.	.18	-	.20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb.	.20	-	.22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb.	3.25	-	3.85
Formate, dms., f.o.b. Agnue, Calif..lb.	.26	-	.32
Iodide, bots.....lb.	3.50	-	3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb.	.33½	-	.39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb.	.55	-	—
Oenanthate, dms.....lb.	1.50	-	1.75
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb.	.47	-	—
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb.	.33	-	—
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb.	.77	-	—
Ethylcellulose,[6] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works.lb.	.50	-	—
smaller lots, same basis....lb.	.52	-	.60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb.	.80	-	—
Ethylene dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb.	.0842	-	—
West of Rockies, same basis..lb.	.0891	-	—
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb.	.0891	-	—
West of Rockies, same basis..lb.	.0941	-	—
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb.	.0743	-	—
West of Rockies, same basis..lb.	.0792	-	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethyleneglycol,[2,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb.	.10	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.11	-	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.09	-	—
Monobutylether,[6] d m s., c. l., works..lb.	.17½	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.18½	-	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.16½	-	—
Ethyleneglycol monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb.	.15½	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.16½	-	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.14½	-	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.13½	-	—
l.c.l., dms.....lb.	.14½	-	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.12½	-	—
Monomethylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb.	.16½	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.17½	-	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.15½	-	—
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works..lb.	.57	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.60	-	—
Ethylidinanillin, dms.....lb.	.45	-	.47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb.	.80	-	—
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz.	10.50	-	10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more, lb.	5.25	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	5.30	-	5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb.	2.75	-	3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb.	.10	-	.18
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb.	2.65	-	3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb.	.12	-	.13

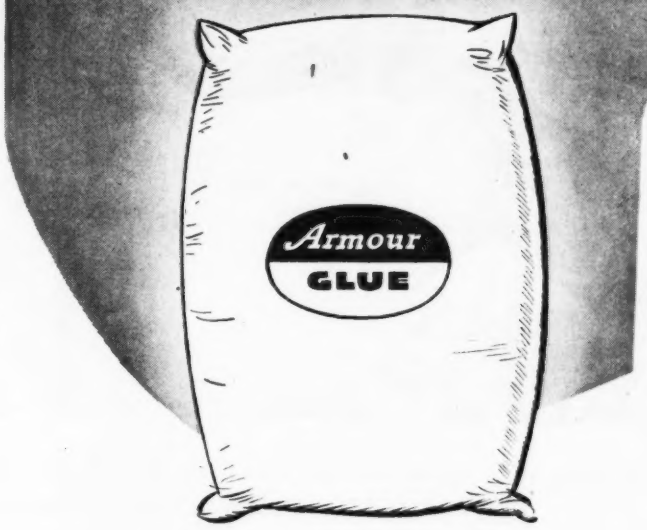
F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.	14.00	-	17.50
bgs., min. 2 tons.....ton.	17.00	-	20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.	9.75	-	12.25
bgs., l.c.l., min. 2 tons..ton.	12.75	-	16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works...ton.	17.00	-	19.00
l.c.l., bgs., min. 2 tons..ton.	20.00	-	22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb.	No stocks		
Indian, bgs.....lb.	.16½ Nom.		
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs.lb.	.20	-	.20½
Indian, bgs.....lb.	No stocks		
Morocco, bgs.....lb.	No stocks		
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.	35.00	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.	40.00	-	—
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb.	.13½	-	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	15	-	—
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb.	.14½	-	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.17	-	—
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.	17.50	-	17.75
Oregon, bbls.....gal.	2.35	-	2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb.	.23	-	.24
Fishoils (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.	72.50	-	—
65% protein, same basis..ton.	78.50	-	—
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton.	66.50	-	—
Flake white, bbls.....lb.	.09	-	—
kegs .....lb.	.11	-	—
Fleaseed, French type, black, bgs..lb.	.62	-	.64
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb.	.11½	-	.14
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 95-99% CaF_2, bulk c.l., mines, net ton.	37.00	-	—
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, mines..net ton.	33.00	-	—
65%, mines.....net ton.	32.00	-	—
60%, mines.....net ton.	31.00	-	—
less than 60%, mines..net-ton.	30.00	-	—
Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.0320	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.0370	-	—
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb.	.0460	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.0510	-	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.0320	-	—
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C.....lb.	.0345	-	—
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb.	.60	-	.70
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton.	8.50	-	15.00
Tex. mines.....ton.	12.50	-	—
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton.	3.00	-	—
Chicago .....ton.	4.00	-	—
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.	30.00	-	40.00
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb.	.15½	-	—
dms., cns., l.c.l., works..lb.	.18	-	.35½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb.	.13	-	—
l.c.l., dms., cns.....lb.	.13½	-	.20½
tanks, works.....lb.	.09½	-	—
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal.	.75	-	—
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb.	.18½	-	.19½
Fustic cryst., No. 1, bbls....lb.	.32	-	—
No. 2, bbls.....lb.	.30	-	—
No. 3, bbls .....lb.	.28	-	—
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb.	.16	-	—
No. 2, bbls .....lb.	.15	-	—
No. 3, bbls.....lb.	.12½	-	—

G

G salt, bbls.....lb.	.45	-	—
Galangal root, bls.....lb.	.24	-	.25
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs.. lb.	No stocks		
extract, bbls.....lb.	No stocks		
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:— Arkansas, US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks..gal.	.05⅞	-	—
Bayonne, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal.	.00975	-	—
Gulf Coast, US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks..gal.	.05⅝	-	—
Group 3, 70-74 octane, tanks. gal.	.05⅞	-	—
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal.	.04¾	-	.05
Oklahoma-Texas US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks..gal.	.05⅞	-	.06
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal.	.07¾	-	.0895
Gelatin, silver, label, ctns., dlvd., lb.	.90	-	.97
export, cases.....lb.	1.00	-	—
Silver gelatin prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.			
Gelsemium, root, bls.....lb.	.19	-	.20
Gentian, root, bls.....lb.	.41	-	.42
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb.	.46	-	.47
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb.	.47	-	.48
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb.	No prices		
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb.	No stocks		
Calicut, bgs.....lb.	.26½ Nom.		
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb.	.27½	-	.28
unbleached, bgs.....lb.	.24	-	.24½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb.	.25	-	.25½
No. 2, bgs.....lb.	.24	-	.24½
No. 3, bgs.....lb.	.23½	-	.24
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb.	8.00	-	9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate). cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	1.05	-	1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons up, works.... 100 lbs.	1.15	-	1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs.	1.25	-	1.45
Glue, bone,[6] producers', calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb.	.16	-	—
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.15½	-	—
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.17	-	—
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.18½	-	—
Producers' bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.			
Hide, producers,[1,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.14	-	.21¼
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.15	-	.22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.16	-	.23¼
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.17	-	.24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.18	-	.25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.19	-	.26¼
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.20	-	.27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.21	-	.28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.22	-	.29¼
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.23	-	.30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.24	-	.31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.25	-	.32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.26	-	.33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.27	-	.34½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.; bbls., ½c. over bgs.			
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb.	.11¼	-	—
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb.	.10	-	—
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.15	-	—
tanks .....lb.	.14¼	-	—
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.15	-	—
tanks .....lb.	.14¼	-	—

SOME PLAIN TALK ABOUT ARMOUR'S ANIMAL GLUE!



Every Adhesive User should get these facts before he buys any adhesive

ARMOUR'S Animal Glue does not claim to do *all jobs better* than any other adhesive. No one adhesive excels in everything. But Armour's Glue has many superiorities for many purposes.

For one thing, no adhesive made can beat the bulldog strength of Armour's Animal Glue. *It sticks and stays.* A fact of prime importance in many industries and operations.

It has wide flexibility of use. Can be adapted to slow or quick sets by simply varying the water content in solution.

It doesn't deteriorate in storage like some adhesives. And in solution it has a long pot life—many days instead of just a few hours, because it's one of Nature's products to which no reactive chemicals are added. Contrast this with the prompt deterioration of certain other types of adhesives.

And get this! Here is the *easiest glue to use*—bar none! For Armour's Animal Glue is fool-proof. It requires no complicated formula—no added ingredient save water—no special drying equipment. That's a positive boon to producers faced with man-power shortages, unskilled and inexperienced help.

Remember
THIS VITAL FACT!

ARMOUR'S famous ANIMAL GLUE requires— just 4 simple, fool-proof operations —here's all you do:

1. Use cold water

2. Add glue

3. Convert with heat

4. Spread

That's all!

ARMOUR GLUE DIVISION

Manufacturers of Hide Glue, Bone Glue, Flexible Glues, Soluble Dried Blood, Blood Albumin

1355 WEST 31ST STREET CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

GLUE IT FOR GOOD WITH ARMOUR'S

Glycerin, ref., USP, CP, 95% dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. lb. .15¾- —
tanks lb. .15 - —
B.P., 96% dms., c.l. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .16¼- —
tanks lb. .15½- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
l.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
tanks lb. .14½- —
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms. lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs. lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz. 20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots. oz. 18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots. oz. 13.00 - —
USP IX, bots. oz. 14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal, root, bls. lb. 7.70 - 8.00
powd., bxs. lb. 7.95 - 8.25
Grains of Paradise, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Graphite, conc., dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, carbon content, 65-70%, bgs., whse., basis lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,5] house, loose lb. .08¼- —
white, choice, loose lb. .08⅞- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).

Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .23 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green, chrome oxide,[6] pure, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Malachite[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs. lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs. lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls. lb. .18 - .19
Guaiac resin, cs. lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls. lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, carbonate, fib. dms. lb. 2.40 - 2.74
liquid, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works lb. .57 - —
smaller lots lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs. lb. 1.20 - 1.26
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
white, sorts, 1, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs. lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).

Gum, copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse. lb. .55¾- —
31, bgs., same basis lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., same basis lb. .15¾- —
33, bgs., same basis lb. .14 - —
34, bgs., same basis lb. .09¼- —
35, bgs., same basis lb. .16⅞- —
36, bgs., same basis lb. .12⅝- —
37, bgs., same basis lb. .18½- —
38, bgs., same basis lb. .12¼- —
39, bgs., same basis lb. .10⅝- —
40, bgs., same basis lb. .08 - —
41, bgs., same basis lb. .11⅝- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis lb. .14⅜- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .12⅜- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14⅞- —
Prices for l.c.l., ¼c. to ½c. higher than c.l.
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, same basis lb. .10¼- —
unscraped, same basis lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis lb. .06½- —
nubs and chips, same basis lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., ex dock or port, whse. lb. .12 - —
unscraped lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17⅜- —
chips, same basis lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis lb. .06½- —
nubs, same basis lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis lb. .23⅜- —
chips, same basis lb. .11⅞- —
dust, same basis lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis lb. .16⅜- —
Macassar,[1] dust, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .97⅜- —
MA, same basis lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis lb. .11¾- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts, c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis lb. .14½- —
white, same basis lb. .15½- —
lobe,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
B, same basis lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis lb. .13⅝- —
CBB, same basis lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis lb. .10 - —
D, same basis lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis lb. .08⅞- —
dust, same basis lb. .07⅝- —
MB, same basis lb. .09¾- —
WS, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis lb. .07⅝- —
whse., entry point, c.l., lb. .08⅞- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale, scraped, bskts., same basis lb. .15 - —
sorts, same basis lb. .12⅝- —
pale chips, bold, same basis, lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis lb. .13⅜- —
seeds, dust, same basis lb. .08⅜- —
SG, same basis lb. .10½- —
small chips, same basis lb. .11⅝- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23⅝- —
mixed, same basis lb. .17⅝- —
chips, small, same basis lb. .12⅜- —
cuttings of split, same basis, lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis lb. .28⅜- —
A/E, same basis lb. .25⅝- —
B, same basis lb. .34⅜- —
C, same basis lb. .28⅝- —
D, same basis lb. .25⅝- —
E, same basis lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l. lb. .30⅝- —
2, bgs., same basis lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 3 bgs., same basis lb. .12⅜- —
chips, cs., same basis lb. .28½- —
dust, bgs., same basis lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis lb. .17⅜- —
Gum, dammar, l.c.l., prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or port whse. entry port lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, gum rosin type,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .11½- —
other points, dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc., lb. .11⅝- —
other points, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Euphorbium, cs. lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs. lb. No stocks
powd., bbls. lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs. lb. .25 - .40
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms. lb. .15 - .46
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse. lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis lb. .24 - —
No. 1, extra, same basis lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis lb. .31 - —
No. 2, extra, same basis lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis lb. .23 - —
x, same basis lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Maybe it's natural to rest a bit on today's sales laurels. Pleasant dreams!

But when the awakening comes, competition may be pounding around the sales curve way out in front. That is, unless you're planning a product surprise or two today — for tomorrow.

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DEGRAS • Neutral and Common • WOOL GREASES

147 LOMBARDY STREET • BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Gum, locust bean, powd., bbls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Mastic, cs.	lb.	5.00	Nom.
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.50	- .60
Olibanum, siftings, cs.	lb.	.11½	- .13
tears, cs.	lb.	.18	- .30
Opium (see O).			
Red (see Gum, Yacca).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac,[1] cs.	lb.	.09½	- —
Scammony, cs.	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Talha, bgs.	lb.	.10	- .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
No. 2, cs.	lb.	4.00	- 4.50
No. 3, cs.	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.06	- —
powdered	lb.	.07¼	- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	22.65	- —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	28.25	- —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	17.00	- —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	28.25	- —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald.	ton.	17.00	- —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	21.45	- —
Plaster of paris, paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00	- —
Medicine Lodge, Kansas, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00	- —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	- —
Saltville, Va.	ton.	9.00	- —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y.	ton.	12.00	- —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla.	ton.	12.00	- —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.57	- .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.	lb.	No prices	
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.	lb.	.46	- .47
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	2.50	- 2.55
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.34	- —
No. 2.	lb.	.30	- —
No. 3.	lb.	.28	- —
No. 4.	lb.	.26	- —
No. 5.	lb.	.24	- —
Hematine paste, bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.14½	- —
No. 2.	lb.	.13½	- —
No. 3.	lb.	.12½	- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	No stocks	
tanks, works.	lb.	No stocks	
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	.80	- .90
Henna leaves, bls.	lb.	.17	- .18
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.22	- .23
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.12½	- —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.19	- —
tankcars, Group 3.	gal.	.10	- —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.13	- —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.19	- —
tankcars, Group 3.	gal.	.10½	- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3.	lb.	.20	- —
10 gals., Group 3.	gal.	.55	- —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.10	- —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine,[3,6] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.24	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.25	- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis.	lb.	.35	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.36	- —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.19	- —
tankcars, Group 3.	gal.	.10½	- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.18	- —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals., Group 3.	gal.	.55	- —
Hexanol, norm., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.25	- —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	15.00	-25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago.	unit.	4.50	- 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.56	- 1.50
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.10½	- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	No prices	
Hydrastine, bots.	oz.	20.00	- —
Hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	20.00	- —
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	29.00	- —
Hydrastinine, 10 grs., bots.	bot.	1.95	- —
Hydrastics (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib., cns., works.	lb.	.30	- .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls.	lb.	.03¾	- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, West Coast via Panama Canal.	lb.	.15½	- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90	- .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	8.50	- 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd.	lb.	4.50	- —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	50.00	-70.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	16.00	-20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	16.00	-20.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	16.00	-20.00
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.42	- —
No. 2.	lb.	.34	- —
extract, bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.24	- —
No. 2.	lb.	.16	- —

I

Ichthammol, N. F., bots.	lb.	2.45	- —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., chests.	lb.	2.14	- 2.30
synth., paste, bots.	lb.	.16½	- .19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.74½	- .85
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	23.00	-24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.	lb.	1.67	- —
150-lb. kgs., net.	lb.	1.28¼	- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.	lb.	3.95	- 4.10
jars	lb.	4.20	- —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
powd., bgs.	lb.	No prices	
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.26	- .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.32	- .33
prime bleached, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
powd.	lb.	.40	- .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	- —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.	lb.	.17	- —
50-lb. djns.	lb.	.18	- —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb., dms.	100 lbs.	4.65	- 6.25
150-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	5.00	- 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03½	- .04
kgs., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.04	- .04½
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls.	lb.	.07½	- —
dms.	lb.	.08½	- —
solut., NF, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.06½	- .07½
djns.	lb.	.10	- —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms.,	lb.	.70	- .75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84	- .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.30	- —
100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.40	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.52	- —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.52
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18	- 3.32
syrup, bots., cbys.	lb.	.39	- .53
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15	- —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.03½	- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.83	- .85
powd., cns.	lb.	.52	- —
kgs.	lb.	.47	- .49
Oxide, black (see Black, iron oxide).			
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns.	lb.	.54	- .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns.	lb.	.59	- .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.	lb.	.65	- .75
Iron resinate,[1,6] 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.17½	- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.05½	- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.10¼	- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.	lb.	.33	- .38
scales, dms.	lb.	.49	- .52
Oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.23½	- —
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½	- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.23½	- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.	lb.	.85	- .90
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.	lb.	.0860	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.0760	- —
Propionate, dms., works.	lb.	.102	- —
Isoeugenol, cns., works.	lb.	4.05	- 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.	lb.	.45	- .55
Isophorone, dms., works.	lb.	.25	- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Ether, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾	- —
tanks	lb.	.04½	- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works.	lb.	.35	- —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09	- .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.37	- .38
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.44	- .45
Resin, lump, cns.	lb.	5.85	- —
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.90	- —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.	lb.	.75	- .80

K

Kamala, tins.	lb.	.40	- .45
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.23	- .24
Kerosene, at refinery:— Ark., 41-44 w.w., bulk, tanks	gal.	.04½	- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.071	- —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk	gal.	.04½	- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.04¾	- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks	gal.	.065	- .0755
46 w.w., tanks	gal.	.0775	- .0895
San Francisco, tanks	gal.	.11½	- —
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.	lb.	1.40	- 1.55
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard,[1,6] pure, ref., trcs.	lb.	.152	2½ - —
prime steam, trcs.	lb.	.144	8 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Greek, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.17½	- .19½
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.30	- .31
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.80	- —
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
select, bls.	lb.	.90	- .95
Lead,[1,6] (metal) (see paint market).			
Acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12½	- —
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12¼	- —
gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¼	- —

LANOLINE

Anhydrous U. S. P. Hydrous
Technical

★

WOOLGREASE

Refined Neutrals
All Grades

ROWAG

BEESWAX

Sunbleached U. S. P. Yellow

ROBINSON WAGNER CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS

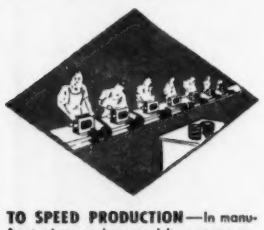
110 E. 42nd St. New York 17, N. Y.

Lead Arsenate,[1,6] basic, powder,			
3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11½-	.12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 -	.12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18½-	.23½
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	.23
standard, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11 -	.11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16 -	.20
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	.20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18 -	.22
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	.23½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21 -	.25
l.c.l.	lb.	.21½-	.25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07½-	—
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¾-	—
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08 -	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	.49 -	—
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots.	lb.	2.80 -	—
jars	lb.	2.69 -	—
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	—
Metallic paste, works	lb.	.19¾-	.21½
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.14¼-	.17½
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾-	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.28 -	—
Lead, Red, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼-	—
other points	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., other points	lb.	.09½-	—
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
other points	lb.	.10 -	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09½-	—
other points	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10 -	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
other points	lb.	.09¾-	—
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11 -	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
other points	lb.	.10¼-	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
other points	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
other points	lb.	.10 -	—
Lead, red, dry, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¼-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11 -	—
other points	lb.	.10½-	—
in oil, 95% min., kgs.	lb.	.14 -	—
Resinate, precip.,[5] 23.3% Pb., 160-lb. dms.	lb.	.17½-	—
Silicate, bgs.	lb.	.0730-	.0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.22¼-	—
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.33
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Tallate, 10% Pb., 60-gal. dms.,	lb.	.06¾-	—
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11½-	—
smaller lots, E. frt. alld.	lb.	.11½-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¾-	—
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.08½-	—
dlvd. other points.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾-	—
other points	lb.	.08½-	—
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07½-	—
other points	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08 -	—
other points	lb.	.07½-	—
in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.13¼-	.13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.	lb.	.11¼-	.11½
painters, 100-lb. kg.	lb.	.12¼-	.12½
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½-	.45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.39½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40¾-	.59
pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	2.75 -	—
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½-	.45

FOR BETTER PACKAGING—Today one of MYSTIK'S many jobs is sealing shell cases, protecting ammunition against dampness. Does this suggest how MYSTIK might help package your present or post-war products?



TO SPEED PRODUCTION—In manufacturing and assembly processes, MYSTIK is used for holding, binding, tying, reinforcing or identifying parts; for protecting precision parts and fine surfaces; in countless other ways.

FREE

Write for free roll of MYSTIK Self-Stik Cloth Tape and see how it will solve many problems for you.

"GLOVE-MILEAGE" can be mighty important!

How long a pair of gloves lasts can be a serious matter these days. In some plants, in certain operations, gloves were lasting only a matter of minutes—till they began putting strips of MYSTIK Self-Stik Tape on fast-wearing spots. (Protects the hands, too, from rough objects, sharp, jagged edges.)

Likewise a leaky pair of rubber gloves can be made like new with a patch of MYSTIK. And MYSTIK mends precious rubber boots, hose—repairs and reinforces coveralls, dozens of other things around factory, office, shop.

But repair jobs only begin to tell the MYSTIK story. No ordinary tape, it's a *new industrial tool*. No plant should be without it. Use it for many holding operations on the assembly line, for protecting precision parts and fine surfaces during fabrication and in shipment.

MYSTIK Tape applies instantly, holds powerfully, strips off cleanly. Ask your jobber now how you can put MYSTIK to work . . . saving labor and costs in every department of your plant.

★ ★ ★

DISTRIBUTORS—Plan for profits now and post-war with MYSTIK. Write for details.

MYSTIK Self-Stik ADHESIVE PRODUCTS

CHICAGO SHOW PRINTING COMPANY, 2639 NORTH KILDARE AVENUE, CHICAGO 39, ILLINOIS

Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.30 -	.35
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25 -	.72
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60 -	.68
root, natural, Indian, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.14
powder, bbls.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Russian, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04 -	—

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.—			
Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Rincon, Cal.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	8.00 -	—
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Hydrated, paper bags, f.o.b. Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Le Roy, Minn.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Potoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Rapid City, S. D.	ton.	12.00 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	9.00 -	—
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	16.00 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	9.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Lime, spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 -	—
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.5% N. (See Ammonia, Nitrate, Limestone).			
Linalool, cns.	lb.	7.25 -	8.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.	lb.	3.60 -	3.75
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	45.00 -	—
32%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	43.00 -	—
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¾-	—
other points	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¾-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.09 -	—
Other points	lb.	.08½-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09½-	—
Other points	lb.	.09 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90 -	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	1.92 -	1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Chloride, jars.	lb.	1.65 -	1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.40 -	1.45
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.45 -	2.60
Hydroxide, jars.	lb.	1.25 -	1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.20 -	—
25-lb. jars.	lb.	5.05 -	—
Stearate, fib. dms., 3 tons, works.	lb.	.50 -	—
Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs. (20 tons).	lb.	.04¼-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.04½-	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.04½-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.04¾-	—
titanate,[4] (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0560-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.0585-	—
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0585-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.0610-	—
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.85 -	.90
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	1.00 -	1.05
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.	oz.	25.50 -	38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.28 -	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.26 -	—
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14 -	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.13 -	—
No. 3, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
No. 4, bbls.	lb.	.10 -	—
solid, No. 1, bxs.	lb.	.23½-	—
No. 2, bxs.	lb.	.21½-	—
Lovage (ligusticum actae folium) root, dom., bls.	lb.	1.20 -	1.50
Lupulin, NF, tins.	lb.	8.00 -	10.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.	lb.	2.75 -	3.00

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.	lb.	.77 Nom.
Banda, cs.	lb.	.98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.62 - .63
broken, bgs.	lb.	.55 - .56
Madder, Dutch, bbls.	lb.	.24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms.	lb.	.153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼ - —
bbls.	lb.	.07½ - —
kgs.	lb.	.08¾ - —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.07¼ - —
bbls.	lb.	.08½ - —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾ - —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼ - —
bbls.	lb.	.07½ - —
kgs.	lb.	.08¾ - —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.07 - —
bbls.	lb.	.08¼ - —
kgs.	lb.	.09½ - —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.08 - —
bbls.	lb.	.08½ - —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾ - —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.09 - —
bbls.	lb.	.09½ - —
kgs.	lb.	.10¾ - —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼ - —
bbls.	lb.	.06½ - —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾ - —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.08¼ - —
bbls.	lb.	.09¼ - —
kgs.	lb.	.10½ - —

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa. and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l. incl., dlvd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾ - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).		
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls.	lb.	.60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).		
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.08 - .09
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).		
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts.	lb.	.37 - —
smaller lots, dms.	lb.	.42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, f.o.b. mines, Calif.	ton.	58.75 - —
dead-burnt[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	22.00 -32.00
Maleic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l.	lb.	.25 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	No stocks
blue, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.38 - .40
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.23 - .25
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.25½ - —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works.	ton.	74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works.	ton.	77.00 - —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	77.00 - —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	74.75 - —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.26 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.	lb.	.20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls.	lb.	.22 - —
Napthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms.	gal.	.16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls.	lb.	.09 - .10½
precip., dms.	lb.	.14½ - .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Me, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works.	lb.	No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs.	lb.	.04 - .05
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East.	ton.	59.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati.	ton.	68.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, $MnSO_4$, bgs.	lb.	.05 - .05¾
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.09 - —
Mangrove bark, E. Afr.	ton.	65.00 -66.00
Manna flake, cs.	lb.	No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works.	lb.	.35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works.	lb.	.85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points.	ton.	14.50 20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago.	ton.	17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.	lb.	.26 - .27
California, French type, bls., f.o.b. Pacific Coast.	lb.	.45 - .46
Chilean, bls.	lb.	.21½ - .22
Matico leaves, bls.	lb.	.22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots.	gram.	.10 - —
Menthol, tech., synth., cns.	lb.	5.00 - 6.00
USP,[1] natural, cns.	lb.	12.75 -13.00
synth., cns.	lb.	13.00 - —
racemic, cns.	lb.	8.60 - 9.15
Menthyl salicylate, tins.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs.	lb.	.70 - .72
30%, pails.	lb.	1.23 - 1.34
50%, pails.	lb.	1.69 - 1.71
Oxide,[2] NF (see Red, precipitated).		
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).		
Bisulphate,[2] dms.	lb.	2.45 - 2.47
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).		
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.	lb.	2.72 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	4.38 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.	lb.	4.48 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).		
Mercury oxide,[2] NF (see Red, precipitated).		
tech. (see Red, mercury, oxide).		
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms.	lb.	3.07 - 3.09
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).		
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).		
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.	lb.	1.66 - 1.71
dms.	lb.	1.59 - 1.61
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12 - —
tanks	lb.	.10½ - —

Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.70 - —
Methanol,[1,3,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.73 - .76
tanks, same basis.	gal.	.60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic, dms. c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.34 - —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.38 - —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.36 - —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A.,	gal.	.41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.51½ - —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.24 - —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.27 - —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.29 - —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in Zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered Zone 4 price or at the Zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, dms., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.0722- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd.	lb.	.0847- —
single dms., dlvd.	lb.	.0947- —
smaller cont., dlvd.	lb.	.1447- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.1122- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd.	lb.	.1247- —
single dms., dlvd.	lb.	.1347- —
smaller cont., dlvd.	lb.	.1847- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.10½ - .12
W. of Miss.	lb.	.11½ - .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.)1 - .14
W. of Miss.	lb.	.12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.09½ - —
W. of Miss.	lb.	.10½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.,	lb.	.07 - .09
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.07½ - .11
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08½ - .10¼
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.06 - —
W. of Miss.	lb.	.07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	gal.	.29½ - —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.76 - —

Methyl acetone, nat., Group A, tanks, same basis.	gal.	.60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by Group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.	gal.	.65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.	gal.	.67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.	gal.	.69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis,	gal.	.66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.	gal.	.83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.	gal.	.70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.	gal.	.83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis,	gal.	.60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.	gal.	.62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.	gal.	.64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.	gal.	.64½ - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B. Sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1..	gal.	.51 - —
Zone 2.	gal.	.52 - —
Zone 3.	gal.	.53½ - —
Zone 4.	gal.	.54½ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.	gal.	.54½ - —
Zone 2.	gal.	.57 - —
Zone 3.	gal.	.58 - —
Zone 4.	gal.	.59½ - —

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Preservative	Emollient
Flavor Extender	Plasticizer
Penetrant	Extraction Medium
Antifermentative	Vehicle

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DOW

CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

Methyl acetone, synth., tanks,
Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga, Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] ctns.....lb. .55 - 1.00
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
servicemen and consumers, lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .36 - .40

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Methyl iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs.100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., ¥ lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. No stocks
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet-grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .04 - —
1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A..lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¾- —

Milk powder Zones are:—Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

Milk powder, whole, roller, bbls. lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.34.60 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area No. 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

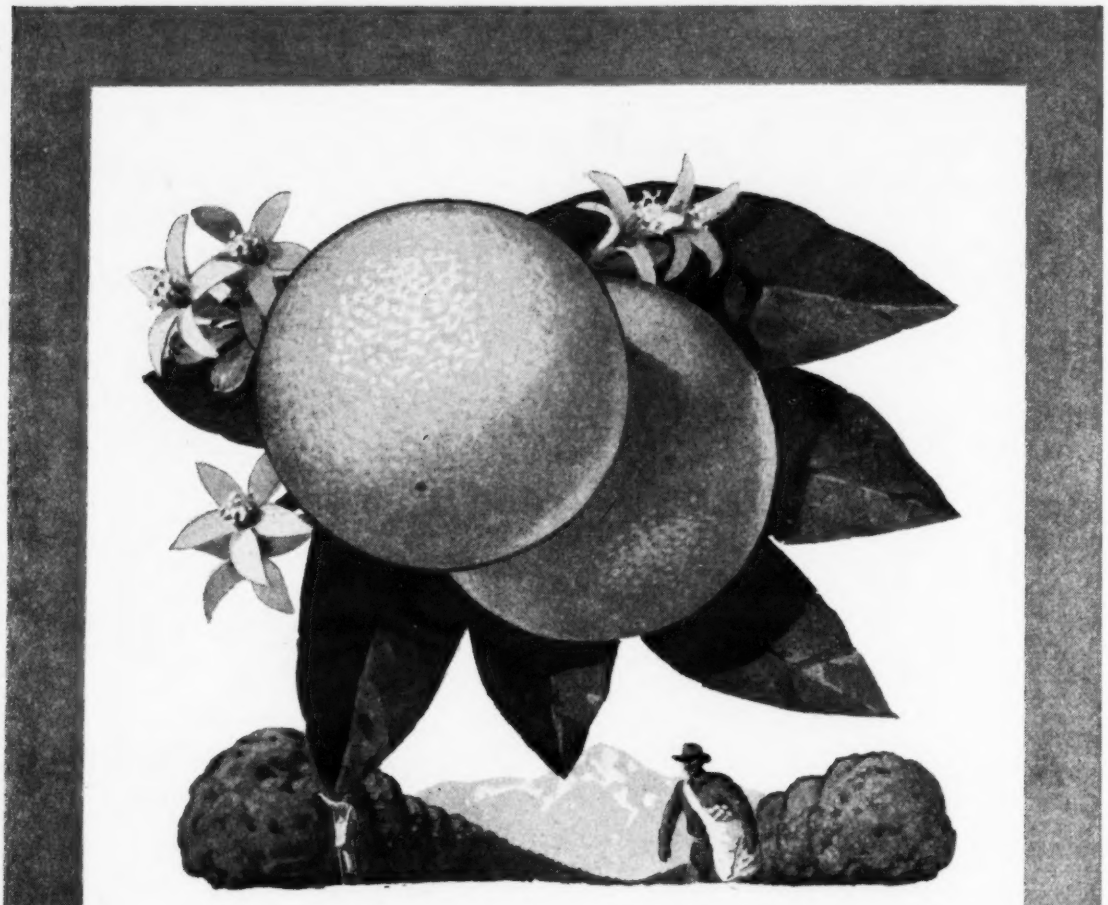
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis....lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23½- —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz. No stocks
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.40 - 2.05
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .75 - —
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .16½- .17
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .14¼- .14⅝
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .14¼- .14⅝
Myrobalans,[6] J1, whole, bgs..ton.58.50 -59.00
crushed .....ton.70.00 -72.00
J2, whole bgs.....ton.47.00 -49.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[3,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .027- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline, syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Neroline, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6,5] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,5] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,5] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine, sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 96 lbs..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms....kilo.13.25 -13.55
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.17.00 -18.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works, lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60, cps., same basis. lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen, solut.,[6] tanks...ton N.10 8.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1] bulk, works.....unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60 + 4.40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[3] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Chinese, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Nutmegs,[1] West Indian, No. 1, futures, bgs..lb. .34¼- .34¾
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .08¼- .09
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13



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O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works...lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde).
bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Angelica root, bots.....lb.125.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Russian, cns....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 4.25
natural, Italian, coppers....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
redistilled, USP X, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.12.50 -14.00
rectified, cns...lb.15.00 -17.50
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.17.00 -20.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.19.00 -21.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.12.00 Nom.
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l..lb. .14 - —
cns.....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
tanks.....lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1830- —
tanks.....lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .1690- —
tanks.....lb. .1650- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- .09¾
l.c.l.....lb. .10½- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .12¾- .13
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- .12½
l.c.l.....lb. .13¼- .13½
Cedarleaf,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.85
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Celery, bots.....lb.19.00 -22.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.32.50 -35.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .90 - .95
Java, cns.....lb. No stocks
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,6] Ceylon, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y...lb. .0885- —
Cochin type, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0935- —
Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0835- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0885- .0985
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .85 - .88
tankcar .....gal. .83 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.30 - 2.40
Coriander, bots.....lb.30.00 -35.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .03½- —
Cottonseed,[1,5] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tankcar, dlvd. E..lb. .07⅝- —
raw, 50%, tankcar, dlvd. E., lb. .03⅝- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms....lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. No prices.
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. No stocks
Cypress, bots.....lb. 5.00 -12.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb.10.00 Nom.
weed, bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram..... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram, per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.12.00 Nom.
Bourbon, cns.....lb.10.00 -11.00
Russian, cns.....lb.15.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.10
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -22.50
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Juniper berry, dom., bots...lb.10.00 -15.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Lard,[5] common, 1 bbl.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
Winter, strained, bbls...lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices.
Lavandin, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Lavender flower, French, cns., lb. No prices.
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Terpeneless .....lb.55.00 -60.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks
wood, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns...lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns...lb.12.50 -13.50
Linseed,[1,4] raw, dms., c.l..lb. .1510- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1660- .1660
tankcar .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms...lb. .1310- .1310
tankcar .....lb. .1270- .1470
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, extax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¾-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks.. gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pa., bright stock, 140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650, steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .27 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .28 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .0890- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tankcars .....lb. .1220- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Mustard seed,[6] exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —
Oil, neatsfoot, 15°, bbls., c.l..gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls.....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.200.00 -300.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l....lb. .22 - —
Oleo,[6] No. 1, bbls.....lb. .13¼ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a., works, dms. extra..gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
sequiterpeneless, bots....lb.100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,5] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palm kernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¾- .08½
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, same basis..gal. .08 - —
350° flash, 70-89 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .09½- —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- .15
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- .09¾
Patchouli, cns.....lb.20.00 Nom.
Oil, peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill, lb. .13 - —
bleached, deod., tankcar....lb. .1501- —
hydrogenated, tanks.....lb. .1573- .1578
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. 4.10 - 4.25
import, cns.....lb. No prices
Peppermint, natural, dms....lb. 7.50 -
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 8.05 - 8.22
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.35 - 4.50
Pine,[1,6] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., gal. .63 - .63½
l.c.l., ret. dms., dlvd. E.gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond. Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind..gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —
* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1,5] bulk, New Orleans, lb. .1136½- —
Red,[1] dist., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
double dist., ret. dms.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
Saponified, same prices.
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. No stocks
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms., lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25

★ FLORANOL

A single chemical used in compounding Rose Odors. Blends with or replaces Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol.

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The Accepted Basis for Floral Perfumes

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A single chemical having properties most desired by perfumers.

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(5 times stronger than Hydroxy Citronellal with which it blends well.) Result: Economy.

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FREEDOM FROM IRRITATION — CYCLAMAL IS OF 100% PURITY

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PURE OILS DISTILLED ESPECIALLY FOR US

Exceptionally Fine Quality

Oil of Spruce — **Oil of Balsam Fir American**
Oil of Cedar Leaf American Pure — **Oil of Pine Needles American**

They come to you as they come from the still in the state of absolute purity. Samples will convince you of the added value to be had from these Pure Quality Oils.

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GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
125 Barclay St., New York 7, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 — 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, sardine, crude,[1,6] tanks, Pac. Coast..gal. .06¾- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400-
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500-
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300-
tankcars .....lb. .1220-
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,5] crude, tanks, Decatur..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1296- .1335
tanks .....lb. .1256- —
deod., Winter, tankcar.....lb. .1393- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .05½- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1386- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms.....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.84
Sunflower, refined,[6] tanks...lb. .1433- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.58.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.55

Oil, tar,[1] pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60¼- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1] dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .39¼- .40
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .25 - —
Vetiver, Bourbon, bots.....lb. 25.00 -30.00
Whale,[6] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .40 - .43
65-75 vis., c.l.....gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .40 - .43
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., extra, c.l..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .43 - .46
95/105 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .41½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .47½- .50½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .46 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .52 - .55
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .48 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .57
175/185 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57½- .60½
200/210 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .54 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60 - .63
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .60 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .66 - .69
335/345 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .61 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .67 - .70
San Francisco, 55, 70 and 85 vis., ret. iron drums, 65 dms..gal. .40 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .42 - .45

Oil, white mineral, USP, San Francisco, 100 vis., 65 dms., gal. .49½- —
64-1 dms.....gal. .51½- .54½
145 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .57 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .60½- —
64-1 dms.....gal. .62½- .65½
340 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .72 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .74 - .77
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns.. lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed,[1] cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb. 9.50 -10.00
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., wks. ton. 8.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 13.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are 1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, cadmium selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Dinitroanilin toner[1].....lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1,5] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] bbls., works.....lb. .80 - 1.05
kgs. .....lb. .80 - —
Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —

Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash., lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
other points.....lb. .12 - —
Ala., etc.....lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
other points.....lb. .12½- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
sweet, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .09 - .09½
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .90 - .95
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Verona, bls.....lb. No stocks
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .23 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

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Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Papaverine natural, synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.35
sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Chilean, choice, bgs.lb. .34½- .35
Portuguese, choice, bgs.....lb. .41 - .42
extra fancy, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
good, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Spanish, fancy, futures, bgs..lb. .50 - .50½
fair, bgs.....lb. No stocks
good, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Para-anisidin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks...lb. .32 - —
Paracresol,[6] bbls., wks.....lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¾ —
fully refd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
120-122 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0620- —
122-124 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0560- —
127-129 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0585- —
128-130 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0585- —
130-132 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0615- —
132-134 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0640- —
135-137 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0715- —
140-142 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0810- —
146-148 ASTM, same basis. lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde,[3,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots works.....lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks. lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .27
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .28
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Penicillin,[6] hospitals, institutions, ampules, per 100,000 units. 2.40 - 2.60
for gov. purchases, ampules, per 100,000 units. .85 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works. lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .33 - —
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l. gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .35 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .10 - —
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .1050- —
4 to 24 bgs.....lb. .1100- —
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs..lb. .32½- .33
sports, old crop, bgs....lb. .45 - .46
Congo, bgs.....lb. .25 Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs....lb. .43 Nom.
longs, old crop, bgs.....lb. .28½- .29
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .24¾ Nom.
Niger, fair, bgs.....lb. .23 Nom.
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22½ Nom.
Unganda, washed, bgs....lb. No stocks
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs. .....lb. .1295 Nom.
Peppermint, USP, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Import, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.

If "Uniformity" is Essential to Your Product--the Answer is *WECOLINE*

WECOLINE Distilled Fatty Acids are processed under strict laboratory control, assuring absolute uniformity.

As a result, users of Wecoline Distilled Fatty Acids are able to meet and maintain rigid standards of quality.

•

Our trained Laboratory Staff is available at any time for the development of Distilled Fatty Acids to meet your specific requirements

WECOLINE DISTILLED FATTY ACIDS SERVE THESE AND MANY OTHER INDUSTRIES:

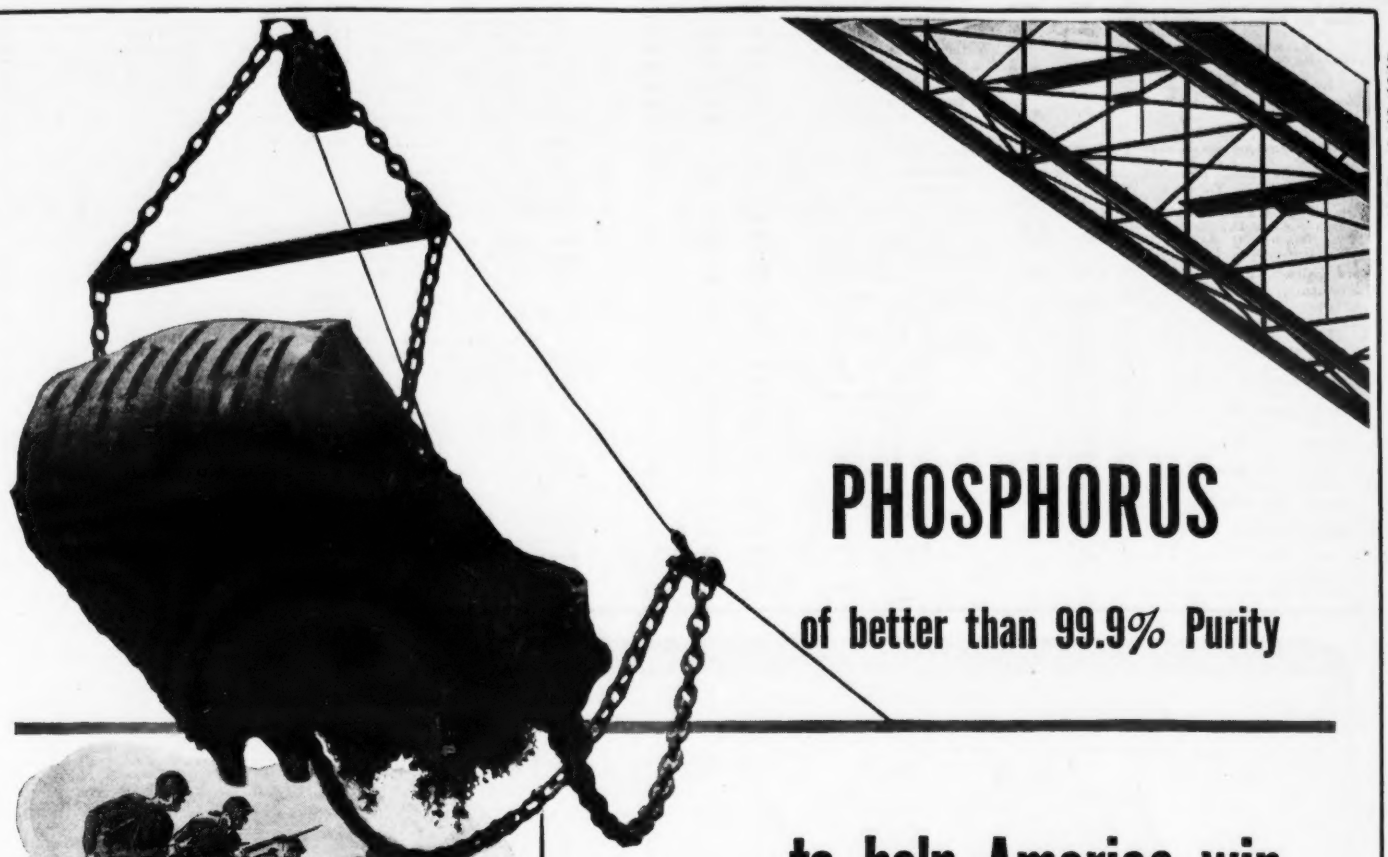
ALKYD RESIN
COSMETIC
SOAP
DRY CLEANING
RUBBER COMPOUNDING
TANNING
TEXTILE

WECOLINE ALSO COVERS A WIDE FIELD OF SPECIAL TECHNICAL USES

THEY LEAD the FIELD

WECOLINE
Distilled Fatty Acids

E. F. DREW & CO., INC.
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO
FACTORY AND LABORATORIES: BOONTON, N. J.



PHOSPHORUS

of better than 99.9% Purity

...to help America win

...to make America Strong

PHOSPHORUS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

By the World's Largest Producer of Elemental Phosphorus

Phosphorus (yellow)
Phosphoric Anhydride
Phosphoric Acid—Tetra
Phosphoric Acid—85%
Phosphoric Acid—75%
Monosodium Phosphate
Disodium Phosphate
(Anhydrous and Duohydrate)
Trisodium Phosphate
Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
Ammonium Phosphates
Calcium Phosphates (Mono-Di-Tri)
Calcium Pyrophosphate
Potassium Phosphates
Magnesium Phosphates
Sodium Iron Pyrophosphate
Iron Orthophosphate
Ferro Phosphorus
Special Phosphates
for Special Applications

WHEN the giant scoop dips down and takes a mouthful of reddish-brown earth from the hills of Tennessee, it is serving the battle front . . . helping the home front. The "mud" it scoops from among pinnacles of Bixby limestone is phosphorus ore from which Monsanto takes elemental phosphorus of better than 99.9% purity.

Monsanto, world's largest producer of elemental phosphorus, extracts its product in giant electric furnaces. Because of the high purity of Monsanto Phosphorus, a large percentage of the output goes directly into munitions. From the remainder, Monsanto derives phosphoric acid and food-grade phosphates of exceptional quality, much of which is used in foods and pharmaceuticals . . . to make Americans strong.

Dependable quality of these products has led many American industries to look upon Monsanto as headquarters for phosphorus, phosphoric acid and phosphates.

Your inquiry regarding these products will be given prompt attention. Please contact the nearest Monsanto office or write: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Phosphate Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri. District Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Charlotte, Birmingham, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Montreal, Toronto.

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Perchlorethylene,[9] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .0932- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950

Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), ... J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20

Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l..lb. .021 - —
golden Topax, bbls., c.l....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
extra amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
cream, c.l., dms.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
snow, c.l., dms.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
soft, c.l., dms.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
Deposit on ret. dms., $4.
Petrolatum prices dms. extra, ret.

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells,
California, heavy grades..bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois .....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas .....bbl. .88 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. .85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania .....bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf Coast.....bbl. 1.06 - 1.86
North, North-Central.....bbl. 1.01 - 1.25
West .....bbl. .70 - 1.12
Panhandle .....bbl. 1.10 - 1.22
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.60 - 1.77
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.12 - —

Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —

Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1.....gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½- —
California, heavy.....bbl. 1.10 - —
light .....bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel .....gal. .04 - —
stove dist.....gal. .05 - —
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .03½- —
Group 3, No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2.....gal. .03¾- —
No. 6.....bbl. .90 - —
14-16 .....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1.gal. .07 - .07¾
No. 2.....gal. .07 - .0805
No. 3.....gal. .06¾- .07¾
36-40 gravity.....gal. .07 - .07¾

Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C, Albany, N. Y..bbl. 1.97 - —
Baltimore, Md.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Charleston, S. C.....bbl. 1.72 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.72 - —
New Haven, Conn.....bbl. 1.77 - —
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.77 - —
New Orleans, La.....bbl. .97 - —
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.....bbl. 1.62 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.72 - —

Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, gal. .07¾- —
toluol type, tanks..gal. .07¾- .07½

Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks.. gal. .10¼- —
198-200 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...lb. .09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.....gal. .12 - .14
Boston .....gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1680- —

Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, Hartford..gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .13 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .120 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse.....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .18 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
tankwagon, Newark.....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J. gal. .21½- —
No. 2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 8, tanks, same basis.. gal. .228 - —
No. 30, tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .226 - —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal..gal. .18½- —

V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77 190 i.p.b., 310 e.p. tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.. gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....lb. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagons, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1620- —
Newark (200 gals.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

Solvent, rubber at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco). gal. .25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07⅝

Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06⅝- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¼- .07⅝
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —

Petroleum xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.

Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[4,8] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .10¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .92
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. shipt..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms..lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,8] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, car at mine, c.l....long ton. 2.20 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 2.60 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.20 - —
75-74% b.p.l., MPR, 240 provisions, same basis, long ton. 4.20 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.20 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
30% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 2.90 - —
31% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 3.10 - —
70% basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.45 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis, long ton. 5.00 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 51⅓% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
refinery ground, same basis. long ton. 4.65 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis..... long ton. 4.65 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.95 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.20 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —

S-32

A CLEAR, LIMPID, NON-DRYING FRACTION OF SARDINE OIL

F F A . . . . . Maximum 3%	Unsaponifiable . . Less than 1%
Color . . . . . Light	Titre . . . . . 30°—32° C.
Iodine Value . . . . . 90 to 100	Flash Point . Minimum 450° F.
Saponification No. 195	Fire Point . . Minimum 500° F.

S-32 can be hydrogenated to higher titre and lower Iodine Value for soap manufacturing and other uses. This oil is readily saponified.

S-32 can be blown for heavier body and is an excellent replacement for Rapeseed oil, and is ideal for cutting and drawing compounds.

We regularly produce S-32 and carry stocks in Tankcar lots. It is reasonably priced in comparison with other oils.

We invite examination of this oil for your particular need.

Thermoil A
Refined Oils
Flaked Oils
Hydrogenated Oils
Polymerized Oils
Winterized Oils
Oxidized Oils

Manufactured by

VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.

WILMINGTON, CALIFORNIA

Producers of Coconut Oil, Soybean Oil, Mustard Oil, and other vegetable oils for edible and industrial uses

Phone, write or wire the agent nearest you representing Vegetable Oil Products Company:

THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO., Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Memphis, Houston, Dallas and Denver
R. J. ROESLING & CO. . . . . San Francisco
MARTIN, HOYT & MILNE . . . . . Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle
M. R. MATTESON . . . . . Detroit
C. M. DURBIN CO. . . . . Cincinnati
G. A. WHARRY & CO., Inc. . . . . New York & Philadelphia
THE A. G. WATT CO. . . . . Cleveland

Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,[5] red, amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export lb. .55 - —
yellow,[5] dms. lb. .25 - —
cs. lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[5] cyls. lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[5] dms., c.l., wks. lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[5] cs. lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[5] cyls. lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[5] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs. lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots. oz. 3.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls. oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls. oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs. lb. .23½ - .24
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinetar, retort, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .35⅝ - —
l.c.l., works, dms. incl. gal. .32⅝ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. gal. .27 - —
Pinkroot, bls. lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots. lb. 16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works lb. .03½ - —
Linseed, dms. lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .04 - .06
Pine, dms. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs. stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pokeroot, bbls. lb. .11 - .12
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs. lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, bls. lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs. lb. No stocks
domestic, blue, bgs. lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs. lb. No stocks
Indian, white, bgs. lb. No stocks
Turkish, futures, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
cleaned, bgs. lb. No stocks
Potash abietate lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .30
cns. lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[5] USP, solut., cbys., djns. lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms. lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[5] bbls., cks., c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms. lb. .25 - —
100-lb. kgs. lb. .26 - —
Carbonate,[5] cal., bbls., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¾ - —
hydrated,[5] 83-85%, bbls., c.l. works lb. .05½ - —
dms l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
47% basis, dms. lb. .08½ - .08½
tanks lb. .02⅞ - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .03½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾ - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .06½ - .09¾
Chromate,[5] bgs. lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate,[5] cryst., kgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾ - .11¾
l.c.l., works lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs. lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .33½ - .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide,[5] dms., works lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs. lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms. lb 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms. lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns. lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs. lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[5] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .20 - —
Potash, manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.
26% K_2O, same basis. unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls. lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls. lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[5] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports. unit-ton. .53½ - —
Seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.
granular, 50-52% K_2O. unit-ton. .53½ - —
Russian,[5] future shipt., subject to safe arrival. unit-ton. .53¼ - —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .37 - .50
tech., fine gran., bbls., dms., lb. .23 - .31
Perchlorate,[5] kgs., works lb. .09¾ - .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .19¾ - .20¼
USP, dms., works lb. .20½ - .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs. lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls. lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls. lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —

Potash silicate, solut., 40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran. lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls. lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[5] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports. ton. 36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms. lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l. lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works. oz. 14.20 - 14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[5] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports. ton. 26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works. lb. .40 - .48
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms. lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls. lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls. lb. .65 - .70
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots. lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots. lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3. gal. .03¾ - —
Propyleneglycol,[5] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls. lb. .65 - .68
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾ - —
smaller lots. lb. .03¾ - .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾ - —
smaller lots. lb. .03¾ - .04¼
Chi. ton lots. lb. .04¼ - —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).

Putty, com'l, dms. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms. 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1,5] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works. gal. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works. gal. 7.15 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works. gal. 10.65 - —
flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works. lb. .31½ - —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works. lb. .33¾ - —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works. lb. .25 - —
Pyridin,[5] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald. gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2° ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long tons. 8.00 - 10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., works gal. .75 - 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines. ton. 10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis. ton. 13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines. ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis. ton. 11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, c.s., works. lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works lb. .17 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks. lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works. lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls. lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1,5] solid, 62%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account lb. .05⅝ - .05⅞
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .06⅛ - .06⅜
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works. lb. .04125 - .0650
tanks, works lb. .03625 - —
ground, bgs., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .08¼ - —
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls. lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1 lb. .10 - —
No. 2 lb. .09½ - —
No. 3 lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs. lb. .18½ - —
Quicksilver,[1] flasks (76 lbs. net) flask. 175.00 Nom.
Quince seed, bgs. lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[5] NF V, cryst., cns. oz. 1.06 + .13½[6]
powd., precip., cns. oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns. oz. .71 + .13½

[6] Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.: see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[5] NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .84 + .13½[6]
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .60 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½

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ISCO-ALGIN serves as a colloidal stabilizer, an emulsion stabilizer, a dispersing agent and a thickening agent.

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117 Liberty Street . NEW YORK 6
BOSTON • CHICAGO • CINCINNATI
CLEVELAND • GLOVERSVILLE • PHILADELPHIA

Quinine hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .63 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs....oz. .99 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,* USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge: See note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Red, alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .80 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Carmine, 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .85 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .006
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithotoner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.73 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.75 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
lake, alizarin, kgs., works, lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.90 - 2.92
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
powd., bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Riboflavin, bots., 100 grams.kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13¾- .14½
Rosin, gum,[1,5]—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.90 - —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.97 - —
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.60 - —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.64 - —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.66 - —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.66 - —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.72 - —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.88 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.13 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Wood, F.F.,[1,5] dms., c.l.... 100 lbs. 4.32½- 4.35
l.c.l.....lb. 4.62½- 4.65

Rotenone,[1,6] CP, bbls., works.lb.10.90 - —
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .70 - .75

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .32 - .35
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Spanish, tins.....lb.42.00 -43.00
Safrol, cns..... .lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, bls., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..lb. .80 - .81
leucophylla, bgs., Pacific Coast lb. .55 - .60
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .17½- .18
fair, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Greek type, fair, bls.....lb. .33 - .33½
good, bls.....lb. .38 - .38½
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .17½- .18
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms.....lb.18.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., fran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.190.00 -200.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, Spanish, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
dom., bls., f.o.b. Calif.....lb. .82 - .83
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs, 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, lbs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .19 - .22
siftings, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs. lb. No stocks
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac, bonedry, bbls., 1,000 lbs., lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs....lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —

Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.. (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.

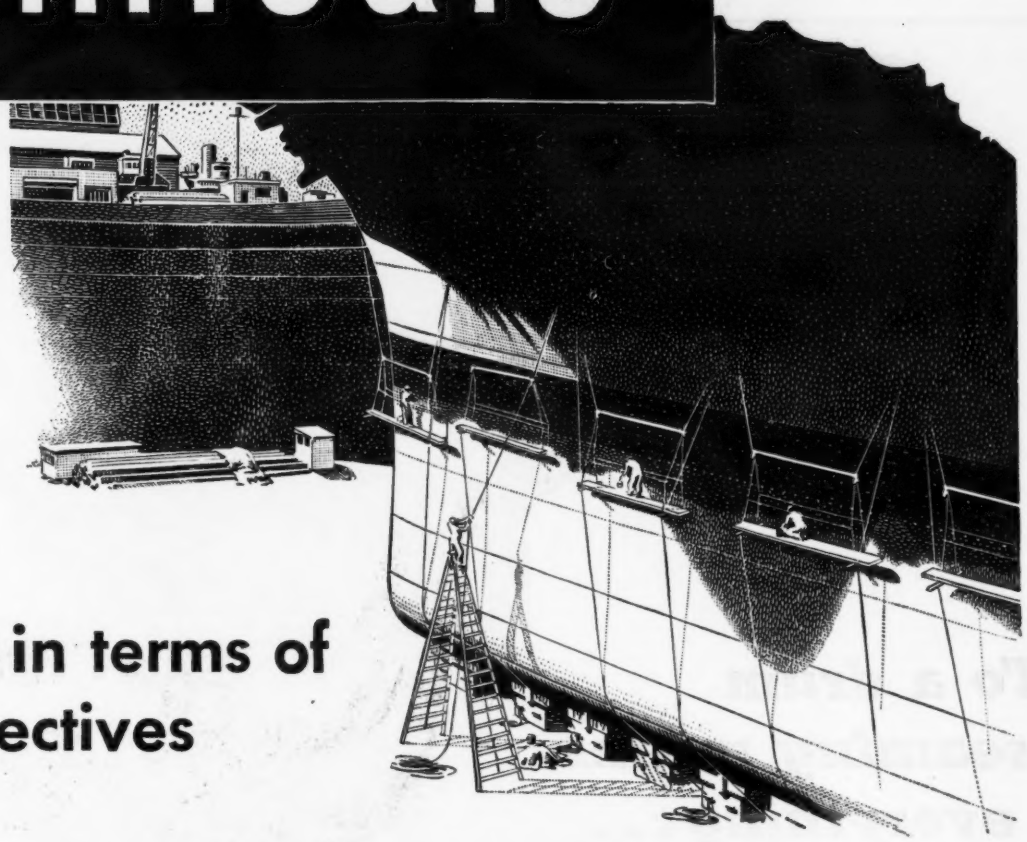
D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
TN, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[5] foreign...oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .328
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Slate flour, bxs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17

Celanese* Chemicals

One of the biggest factors in maintaining the speed of a warship is a clean hull. In battle the added maneuverability can make all the difference between victory and defeat. That is why battle craft on long sea duty, without benefit of drydock facilities, must be protected with anti-fouling paint which inhibits the growth of marine organisms. A Celanese organic phosphate is an important ingredient of such coatings.



. . . research in terms of your objectives

CELANESE RESEARCH has always stated the premise that synthetics can and should meet specific needs with precision. This policy has been translated into practical results many times by the Celanese chemical division.

The extensive development of an entire series of organic phosphates has resulted from a willingness on the part of Celanese to thoroughly study specific customer requirements and then through research to match the material to the need.

Consider the field of vinyl compounds, for instance, which requires a great variety of plasticizers with a wide range of characteristics. Celanese has met many new needs, each with precision. The result has been plasticizers with improved electrical properties, plasticizers with special qualities of solubility, plasticizers with non-flammable characteristics, plasticizers that combine flexibility with resistance to high temperatures, plasticizers for non-toxic films coming in contact with foods.

Today Lindol*, Lindol* E.P., Lindol* M.P., Celluflex* and Cellube* are dependable names to the chemical engineer.

Lindol E.P. in particular is playing a direct war role in aviation motor oil. Used as a lubricant additive, it increases film strength many times over and acts as a solvent for resinous deposits. It supports greatly prolonged periods of engine operation.

Many of the most useful synthetic developments have come from approaching a need with an entirely open mind, from working to create a new combination of characteristics to meet a goal, rather than modifying a goal to an existing set of characteristics. The Celanese organization is qualified to handle and welcomes research in terms of your objectives. Celanese Chemical Corporation, a division of Celanese Corporation of America, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York.

PLASTICIZERS
ORGANIC PHOSPHATES
LUBRICANT ADDITIVES
INTERMEDIATES
DYE-STUFFS

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA • TEXTILES • PLASTICS • CHEMICALS

Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .06½- .10
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- .06
NF, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .10

Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —

Soda ash, extra light, 58%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.15
l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93°, Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52

Soda bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs., lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrate, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70

Soda caustic, liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works.. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[2,5] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- .09½
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Cinchophen, bots., dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms.....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms.....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms.....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14¼- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhyd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Hyposulphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., lb. .24 - .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.20
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., cl., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports.100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dest., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l. works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate,[3] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, gran., bbls., dms., works..lb. .10 - —
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .16 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.

To a drum seaming means everything . . .

RHEEM Drums get a double seam . . . this means added strength for longer life...extra leakproof precautions...double-tough protection for your product. Air, light and moisture can't get by the double seam. The original quality of your product is locked in for safe delivery at its destination.

That's why the job of double seaming heads and bottoms to bodies, illustrated above, is such an important one to us. Turning out all kinds of steel drums and pails, for all kinds of products, has given us the "know-how" when it comes to this important operation. You can depend upon a RHEEM drum.

Your Product deserves the Protection of a Rheem Container

If your product, or your plans call for steel shipping containers of any size . . . light or heavy gauge . . . plain, lithographed or galvanized . . . or with baked protective linings . . . look to RHEEM for your answer.

RHEEM's nation-wide network of plants is prepared to deliver drums where and when you want them.

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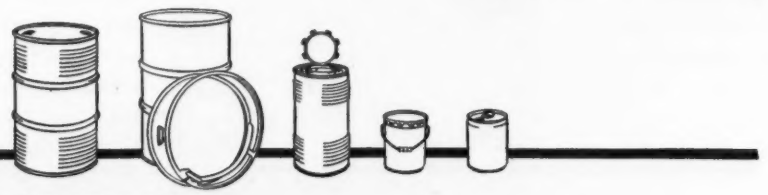

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Executive and General Sales Offices

NEW YORK · SAN FRANCISCO · LOS ANGELES · CHICAGO · WASHINGTON, D.C.

15 Plants Cover Every Major Market in the U.S.A.—3 Plants Serve Australia

Soda, sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.80
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.12.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .10
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works.. 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .07 - .10
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms....lb.10.50 - —
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.10.50 - —
Sulphathiazole, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works...lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works....gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000-40,000 lbs., works.lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 1.60 - 1.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super. bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .58 - .65
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .14½- .16
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07¼- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb .23 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .09¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, bbls., c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms.. works..lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .68 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .86 - -
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs., oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, 100-lb. dms., lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 4.50 - —
Sulphanilamid, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35

Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
Refined sulphur in bbls., 25c. higher.
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulphur, chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l. works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., works, lb. .16 - .21
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash.. 86½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.06 per ton.
Superphospate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18% 19% or 20% a.p.a., ¼c. per unit-ton higher.
Superphosphate, triple, 40% or more, a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Sweet basil, bls., f.o.b. Calif..lb. .90 - .95

T

Talc, dom., aluminum-flake type, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.17.50 -48.00
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94% bgs., c.l., works, ton.18.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.25 -19.25
99.35-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose .....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat). dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .06¾- .07
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .07¾- .07½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ¼c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.55 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.55 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.90 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,5] Brasil, bgs..lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil,[1,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .28½- .37½
l.c.l., works .....gal. .28½- .39½
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .20 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .22 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara, powd., divd. N. Y.....ton.120.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs., lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., lb. .75 - .80
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South .....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .34 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .08 - .09½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrallin, dms. .....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —

Oil Needs Alkalies

Oil is versatile. It keeps war machines rolling, industries going, planes flying, furnaces heating . . . it helps in the making of paints, dry cleaners, medicine. Important in refining oil are Solvay Alkalies and related products. Proving again—in war, as in peace, alkalies are indispensable!

CAUSTIC SODA

SODA ASH

CAUSTIC POTASH

CHLORINE

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION *Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company*

Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. ..... lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms..... lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, lbs., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..lb. .90 Nom.
Spanish, bls..... .17 - .17½
Thymol, cns. ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms. ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous..... lb. No stocks.
Crystals,[6] bbls., bgs..... lb. No stocks.
Metal,[1,6] Straits ..... lb. .52 - —
Oxide,[6] bbls. ..... lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,6] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15½ - —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15½ - .15¾
nonchalking,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, dlvd..lb. .17 - .17¼
plain,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾ - —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works..... lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .06 - —
calcium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .05¾ - —
calcium-rutile base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .05¾ - —
magnesium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾ - —
Titanium pigment, magnesium base, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .78 - .82
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol[5] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West Minnequa, Colo.gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, ret. dms., works. gal. .34½ - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½ - —
West Minnequa, Colo.gal. .29½ - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb.. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs. oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .27 - .32
Trismylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½ - —
tanks .....lb. .07½ - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene,[6] d m s., c.l., works, Zone 1, frt. alld...lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½ - —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l. prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½ - .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½ - —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½ - .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½ - .31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] d m s., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½ - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½ - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[5] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turpentine, gum, dms.....gal. .88 - .88½
Haitian, New Orleans, bls...lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms...gal. .89 - .90
sulphate-wood, dms., c.l....gal. .66½ - .76
tanks .....gal. .67½ - .62½
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .65 - .70
tanks .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist.,[1] ret. dms.....gal. .80 - .83
tanks .....gal. .74 - .75

U

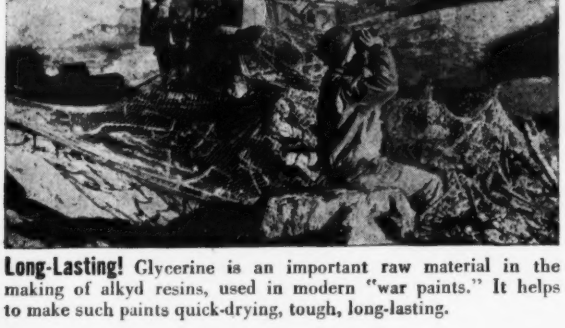
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports. ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.50.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), fixed ammonia content, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3 .....ton.112.80 - —
usual Atla. and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
C and D prices are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20

V

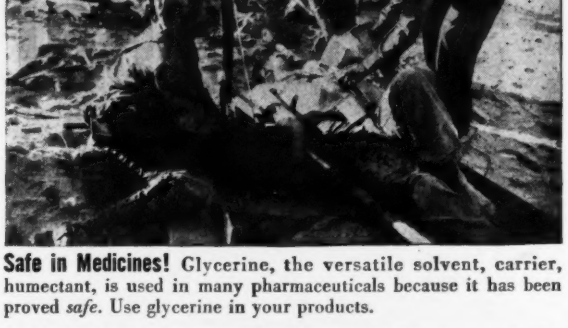
Valerian root, NF, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins.lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
lignin tins, 25 lbs. or more, lb. 2.35 - —
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., works...lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
E (see Alpha tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
ton.53.00 - —
Wattle bark,[1] E. African, bgs., f.a.s..ton.53.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s.....ton.53.00 - —
extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¼ - .06¼
tanks .....lb. .04¾ - .05¼
solid, So. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock..lb. .0572 - .0597
E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock. lb. .05595 - .05845
Wax, Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton, lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, African, bgs., ton..lb. .40 - —
up to 1 ton.....lb. .41 - —
100-200 lbs.....lb. .43 - —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton..lb. .44¾ Nom.
unbleachable, bgs., ton, lb. .41½ Nom.
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton, lb. .53½ —
dics., bgs., tons.....lb. .55½ —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½ - .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½ —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½ - .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. 52½ -
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .35 - .36
smaller lots.....lb. .35½ - .44½
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - .45
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .71¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼ - .81¼
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. .75¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾ - .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½ - .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾ - .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾ - .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼ - .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼ - .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½ - .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½ - .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15¼ - .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½ - .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.. lb. .16½ - .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17¼ - .18



Long-Lasting! Glycerine is an important raw material in the making of alkyd resins, used in modern "war paints." It helps to make such paints quick-drying, tough, long-lasting.



Safe in Medicines! Glycerine, the versatile solvent, carrier, humectant, is used in many pharmaceuticals because it has been proved *safe*. Use glycerine in your products.

GLYCERINE,

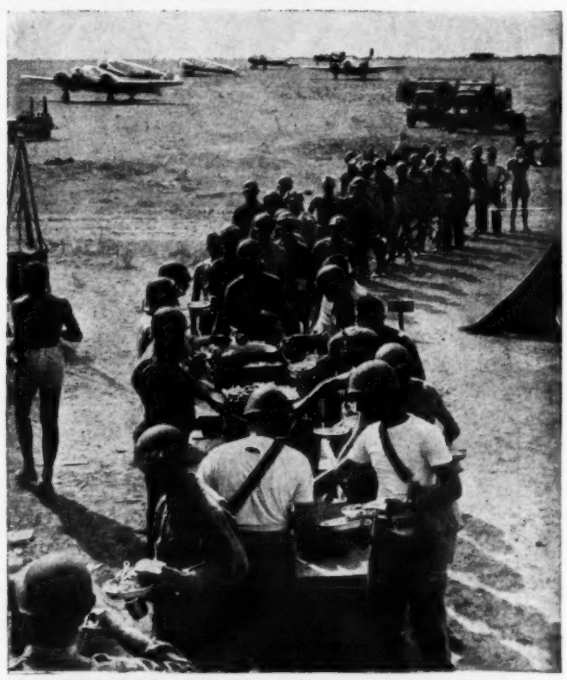
Key War Material,

Now Available for Civilian Goods!

GLYCERINE, time-tested ingredient depended upon by so many American manufacturers, is now off allocation! War needs have been huge, but today there is glycerine for the production of civilian goods!

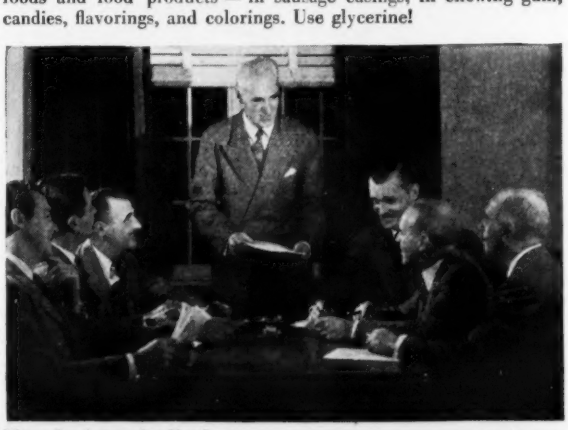
Nothing takes the place of glycerine in many vital war materials. The Surgeon General's Office and the Medical Corps recognize the necessity of using wholesome glycerine in the making of many medicines, and in other instances where human life is concerned.

If you have been using emergency substitutes, you'll want to get back to safe, time-proven glycerine. And in planning new products, you'll want to use glycerine, too. Send for the free booklet, "Nothing Takes the Place of Glycerine — 1583 Ways to Use It." Address: Glycerine Producers' Association, 295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Dept. K-2.



Come and Get It! Because glycerine is wholesome, it is used in foods and food products — in sausage casings, in chewing gum, candies, flavorings, and colorings. Use glycerine!

More Satisfaction! Most cigarette tobaccos are kept from drying out through the use of glycerine. Use time-tested glycerine as the moistening agent in your products — *and be sure!*



More Business for You! If you are using emergency substitutes, you can now get back to safe, time-tested glycerine. And when you plan new products, you'll want to use glycerine, too!

Wax, Japan, cs.	lb.	No stocks
Micro-crystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works.	lb.	.14½ - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.14½ - .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.	lb.	.12¾ - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.	lb.	.16¼ - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.16½ - .17½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.	lb.	.14¾ - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.	lb.	.28¾ - —
Montan, domestic., bgs.	lb.	.30 - —
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.	lb.	.49½ - .51¾
smaller lots.	lb.	.50½ - .61¾
refined, bgs., ton.	lb.	.62 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.63 - .72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.		
Paraffin (see under P).		
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.26 - .27
cakes, cs.	lb.	.27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).		
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	.15 - .16
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.60 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l.	ton.	18.00 -22.00
l.c.l.	ton.	20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.	ton.	21.00 -25.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.	ton.	20.00 -24.00
l.c.l.	ton.	21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l.	ton.	22.00 -26.00
l.c.l.	ton.	23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.	ton.	24.00 -28.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00 -29.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works.	ton.	6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., wks.	ton.	7.00 - 9.00
wet - grd., air - floated, 300 mesh., 99¾%, bgs., c.l.	ton.	9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l.	ton.	8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.	ton.	6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l.	ton.	12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.00 -15.00
l.c.l.	ton.	18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.	lb.	.06 - .07
tin, natural, bgs.	lb.	.17 - .18
rossed, green, bls.	lb.	.26 - .28
Wild indigo root, bls.	lb.	.17 - .18
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls.	gal.	.70 - .75
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).		
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	ton.	20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.	ton.	24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.	ton.	27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.	ton.	30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.		
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .23
Levant	lb.	4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.30 - .50

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.	lb.	.24 - .25
Xylene (see Xylol).		
Xylol,[3] (xylene), indus., ret., dms., works.	gal.	.32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col.	gal.	.27 - —
10°, ret., dms., works.	gal.	.35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.30 - —
5°, ret., dms., works.	gal.	.42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.37 - —
3°, ret., dms., works.	gal.	.47 - —
-tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J.	gal.	.26 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.85 - .86

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.	lb.	1.90 - 2.00
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms.	lb.	.35 - —
90 B units, dms.	lb.	.45 - —
200 B units, dms.	lb.	.50 - —
300 B units, dms.	lb.	.60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul.	lb.	.22 - —
Barium chromate price differentials on deliveries in the various other State and city zones are the same as those for chrome yellow, which are set forth below.		
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs.	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
Carome CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas), 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.75 - —
Lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies.	lb.	.55 - —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.65 - —
sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works.	lb.	1.10 Nom.
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.56 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.58 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., worth.	lb.	.04½ - .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.	lb.	.02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0345- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0365- —
Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05 - —
synth, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0635- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.071 - —
Persian orange (see O).		
Zinc,[4] bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	.15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts.	lb.	.15 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.35 - .36
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).		
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.21 - .25
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.25 - —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.11¾ - .13½
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12¼ - .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works.	lb.	.09¾ - .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35 - —
dms.	lb.	.40 - —
kgs.	lb.	.37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 - .31
jars	lb.	.35 - .36
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0316- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.04¼ - .04½
tanks, works.	lb.	.0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).		
Cyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 - .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.	lb.	.16 - —
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.68 - 4.75
jars	lb.	4.40 - —
report).		
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .33
Metal,[1,5,8] (quotations in Protective Coatings market		
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.16 - .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½ - —
Zinc oxide, pigment, dms., American process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½ - —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾ - —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼ - —
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½ - —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾ - —
USP,[6] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10¼ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾ - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ½c. righer. Bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.		
Resinate,[8] 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms.,	lb.	.14½ - —
fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 - .12
precipitated, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.30 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.31 - —
USP (same prices as tech.).		
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., wks., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	3.40 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.15 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.80 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.35 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.10 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.		
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½ - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾ - —
Zinc sulphide, pure, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾ - —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585- —
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
Zinc sulphide Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher. Bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 - .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.09¾ - —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., cl., works.	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.50 - 2.85
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼ - —
dlvd. Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½ - —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works.	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00 -100.00
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for February 5.

No Longer a Luxury

On the day after New Year's in 1920, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce opened its annual show in the "stately pillared arcades" of New York's Grand Central Palace. Keynote of the show was the announcement that the automobile industry was now producing "transportation." Here in a word was recognition that the automobile was "here to stay"... no longer a luxury but a necessary fundamental element in our national life!

Prophetic indeed was this announcement. For in the next two decades the automobile proceeded to alter, as never before, the entire pattern of American living. Out of the humdrum isolation of centuries came the farmer and the small town dweller. As hard surfaced roads networked the continent, America became the most mobile nation on earth, with the automobile firmly established as a cornerstone of our industrial economy.

Founded in 1920, Witco Chemical Company, Inc. has made important contributions to the growth of the automobile industry through the improvement of rubber tires. Among these are new and finer carbon blacks which have helped to increase the life span of tires from 5000 miles in 1920 to 35,000 miles in 1940. Other Witco products such as fillers, accelerators, dispersing agents and similar materials also aided in making the prewar natural rubber tire a triumph of durability and safety. And now Witco research is an increasingly important factor in helping the rubber industry match these qualities in synthetic rubber tires... not only for military cars but for large planes ... giant bulldozers ... trucks and many other types of mobile equipment. Born at the outset of the automotive industry's great past, Witco looks forward to serving its future needs with ever increasing efficiency.

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Potash for Government

In the new form of lease for potassium lands, issued by the General Land Office, there is an intriguing paragraph. This reads as follows:—

> The lessor expressly reserves. . . . The right to purchase after one year's notice of intention to do so in specified quantities for a specified period up to one-fourth of the quantity of potassium produced from the leased land at the point of shipment to market at not more than prevailing wholesale prices, f.o.b. refinery, as determined by the secretary. This shall be in addition to any royalty taken in kind.

The only available official explanation or intimation of the purpose of that condition in the lease is the following introductory statement in the new GLO regulation of which the lease form is a part:—

> . . . to provide more adequately for the proper development in different areas and for conservation of the potassium resources on the public domain so as to assure sufficient supplies of potassium and associated minerals to meet current and future needs of the United States and to guard against monopoly. . . .

The first clause there is clear. The one about assurances means anything or nothing. The current needs, military and civilian, of the United States are being met by the private potash industry, which has commendably risen to war's exigency. To this will be added in the peaceful future enough more for any reasonable need, out of the world's sources from which this country long was in greatest part supplied.

What, then, are these needs to which the Federal government must apply itself? Can they be a part of the increasingly perceptible movement toward putting the fertilizer business of the country into governmental hands? Nitrogen from idled ordnance plants; phosphate from "valleys" appropriated for power development; sulphuric acid plants which find their occupation gone—is potash, commandeered from private producers, to be added to these in further noble experimentation in agricultural paternalism? The whole people of the United States should be told these things. The last letter in "USA" does not yet stand for agriculture.

—O-P-D—

Remodeling Congress

Congress has been found lacking in almost everything, from compensation to common sense, by an investigating committee of the American Political Science Association, which has made a report of its four-year study of the ailments of the Federal division of legislation. The committee declares its impartiality and its scientific procedure. Its report reflects a range of fairness seldom met in anything that has to do with any part of political functioning. Its findings and suggestions run closely parallel to those recently published by the National Planning Association. They do not, however, go far enough. It would be a commendable step in the right direction to eliminate, as is recommended, the private calendar of Congress and relieve the Federal lawmakers of the local governing of the District of Columbia. The objective in that direction is a better developed, more prevalent viewpoint that is national not sectional, democratic not syndicalistic.

The political scientists recommend that Congress be provided with adequate advisory service in the expert and scientific making of laws. To reach its optimum that service—and it is a most necessary one—should include a group of primary-school teachers, entrusted with the task of translating legislative lingo into simple English. There should also be a group of experts in law research to aid in putting into the statutory draft all that is necessary for its proper and satisfactory and effective administration. Half-baked definitives are legislation's worst curse—a curse that is visited upon many generations. The will of Congress, not the wish of a bureau chief, should be the controlling motive in every statute.

It would, of course, be too much to expect that Congress ever would enlist among its expert advisory services those of a group of opinion surveyors. Re-elections would be a rarity if such guidance were followed—officeholders are chosen by organized minorities—however, such service might iron out some of the wrinkles in the dope from the boys back home. One way of getting better attention to worthwhile, honest opinion would be to hire a congressman as one hires an employee in business—and to fire him according to the same method.

One of the committee's recommendations is that congressmen be paid more, allowed more for clerical expenses, and made eligible for civil service retirement annuities. These are all very good recommendations—if the method of selecting congressmen be changed accordingly. The mere offering of more lucrative jobs will not, in itself, bring better men to the positions. The fact that any one of a dozen unpredictable, often immaterial, happenings can oust even the best man from office after a few years of servce, would deter businessmen or men of other desirable ability who might find the compensation attractive. Lengthening the term of office would help, if there were provided an interim means of getting rid of really unsatisfactory incumbents.

Whether better compensation would improve Congress in the matter of common sense is an open question. That improvement in that direction is desirable is well indicated by the messiness of overlapping and conflicting labor laws—none of them adequate—of recent enactment, the archaic committee "system" (?) under which Congress operates, the denying the Bureau of the Census funds for a business survey but enabling OWI to make cockeyed counts in some fields, and the common practice of talking for the gallery against a matter of prime importance and then voting "aye."

—O-P-D—

Surplus Disposal Snags

The big job of disposing of governmental surpluses of war goods appears to be on the point of boiling over because of revelations of what has already begun to go on more or less covertly in connection with disposal auctions. Somebody's fingers are going to be scalded in the boiling. It is more to be desired that the overflowing of the pot quench some of the "heat" whose application is becoming a profitable pastime.

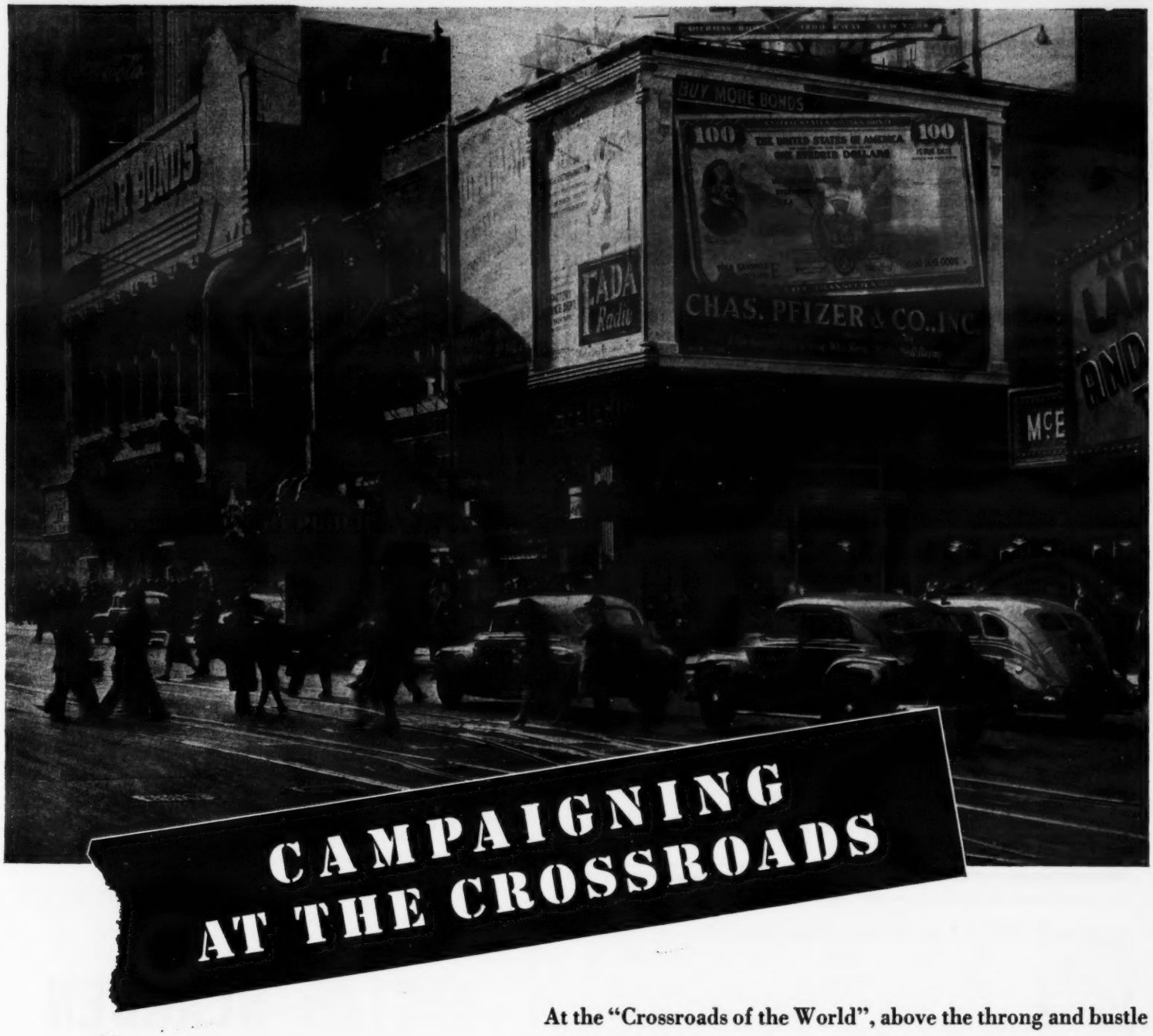
Conditions obtaining with respect to the relatively small disposals so far undertaken forecast to a degree what will happen when the enormous postwar leavings are to be unloaded. The problem runs far deeper than selling war goods. It has its roots in the ancient adherence of governmental offices to the basic rule of two-facedness—neither letting one hand know what the other is doing nor trying to find this out.

The problem of disposing of governmental surpluses is a Chinese puzzle with a Polish accent. It has more facets than the new-cutting type of diamond. The clearing house proposed to be created by Congress could be expected merely worse to confound the confusion. It is a first rule in governmental functioning never to tell anybody what you intend to do. In the first place, the chances are against your ever doing what you tell; secondly, the chap you tell will start right away to beat you to the doing of it.

There has been much talk that the auction method was out with reference to disposing of this war's leftovers. The verbal favoring was directed to the offering of surplus goods to the original supplier, with a purpose of keeping them from overweighting competitive balances and consuming capacities. As far as any available records go, the apparently favored method runs a bad third to disposal by privately conducted auction and disposal by direct offering at open sale. This shift is not explained. But, it is declared in this connection that original suppliers are reluctant and even refuse to buy back the goods they supplied.

At the present stage of the disposal job, such an attitude on the part of business is not likely to be attended with much evil. But, it is difficult to understand; because goodwill, trade-name value, and all such intangibles certainly will be depreciated by the bargain-selling of goods, some of which may have deteriorated substantially. It is all very well to say that a new and better article is to be launched: so the fate of a formerly popular leader means nothing. The truth must be faced, however, that the bargain-sale article will constitute competition which will be costly to overcome.

The other side of the picture gives the taxpayer the bigger fright: one government office selling for a dime today what another office, or maybe the same one, buys tomorrow for a dollar. Creation in the Bureau of the Budget of an office of overall inventory and plenary distribution for all Federal departments is the only nearly practicable answer.



At the "Crossroads of the World", above the throng and bustle of New York's Times Square, you'll see this outdoor sign with its war bond two stories high. Here is part of a sustained campaign to back up the men who are fighting for us in the earth's far places. It is a campaign in which Chas. Pfizer & Co. is proud to help.

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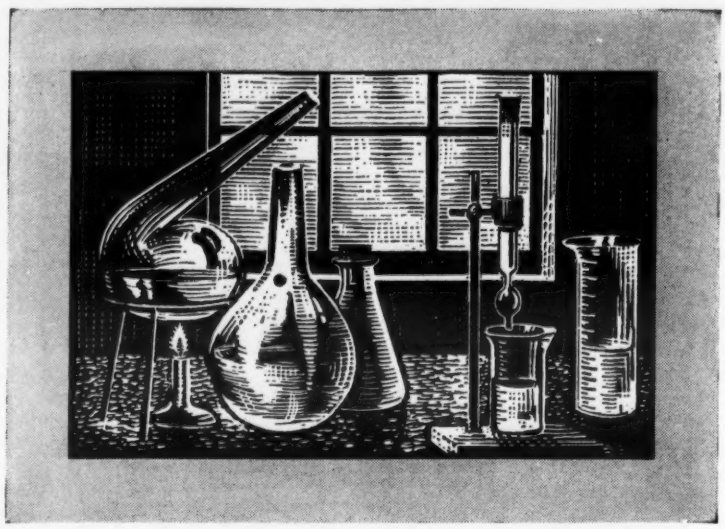

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Heavy Chemicals

Capacity production of heavy chemicals has been forced to relax from peak levels as a result of complications brought about by the heavy snowfall and ice conditions prevailing at several producing points. Shipments from works have been delayed and warehouse stocks are definitely short. Efforts to relieve the situation have made slow progress and trade opinions indicate that it will be several weeks before the general market position is back to its former basis. Consuming demand has continued active with shippers under heavy pressure, the demand being more emphasized from quarters where inventories were not built up to meet emergencies.

As expected, antimony in the form of ore, and most antimony chemicals have been placed under allocation, the new order being effective February 10. WPB officials stated that the demand had doubled in each of the last four months and that current demand for all types of the metal exceeded production by a wide margin. Available ore in South America and Mexico, the two principal sources of supply, is adequate but lack of shipping space and rail transportation difficulties are cutting into ore inventories here. Furthermore, there is a lack of facilities for transforming the ore into the much needed antimony oxide used in flame proofing.

Fifteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $738,000 in December, showed a loss of 7 percent from November and an inventory loss of 2 percent. In comparison with December 1943, their sales were up 6 percent and their inventories remained about the same. Total sales for the year amounted to $19,656,000, a decline of 3 percent compared with 1943.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 88.8 in the week ended Feb. 3, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 88.4 in the previous week and 88.4 percent a year ago.

Production and supply figures appearing in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB, unless otherwise specified.

Aluminum—WPB has directed that a 10,000,000 pound increase in the monthly aluminum ingot production be accomplished by four plants where operations had been curtailed. Production of aluminum sheet has increased from about 55,000,000 pounds to a rate of 80,000,000 pounds monthly since December but is still below necessary levels.

Antimony—America's armed forces will receive increased protection against enemy action through the stepped up use of antimony in flameproof shelters and flame-retarding paint on ships, WPB reported February 6 in announcing the return of antimony to strict allocation controls. Under revised order M-112, effective February 10, WPB's tin-lead-zinc division will assume full control of the deliveries and use of antimony. The new order stipulates that no person may receive in any one month more than 2,240 pounds of antimony either in the form of ore, antimony metal, liquidated antimony, any alloy containing 50 percent or more of antimony, antimony oxide or antimony sulphide, except by WPB allocation.

Bauxite—Of the estimated aluminum ore reserves in the Western hemisphere, those of Brazil, numbering 80, and reported at 150,000,000 tons, are said to be greater than of any other country, according to an official news bulletin. Bauxite is not only the principal ore from which aluminum is produced but is also the basic raw material for several industries.

Calcium Carbide—Advices from Argentina state that the shortage of calcium carbide in that country has resulted in the resumption of domestic manufacture. Capacity of the only plant producing this material is estimated at 1,000 tons annually. The quality of the product is not so good as the imported as regards acetylene gas yield, trade sources say.

Chrome—A recent decree proposed by the Argentine ministry of war forbids the exportation of chrome minerals in any of their forms or degrees of concentration. The decree aims to assure the operation of the new mixed corporation setup by the ministry of war and private interests to exploit chrome deposits in Argentina and to industrialize that mineral and its derivatives.

Copper—Shipments of copper to France in January amounted to 5,750 tons. Awaiting shipment to that country are 12,000 tons.

Methyl Chloride—Production of all grades for the month of November was placed at 2,499,243 pounds, compared with 2,535,883 pounds for October. Stocks at the close of November were 423,711 pounds against 593,251 pounds at the end of October.

Potash Carbonate—Although shipments of the chemical have been delayed, the market is reported to be working into a better balanced condition under WPB regulation. The civilian supply is necessarily limited through deliveries for military use.

Potash Caustic—Some difficulty has been experienced by producers in getting their muriate through the ice-bound areas and this has temporarily affected capacity production. Demand has continued active with enough material reported to cover essential wants, although shipments have been delayed by transportation conditions.

Soda Ash—Snowstorm transportation congestion has cutback a lot of production of both light and dense ash than can never be made up. Delay in shipments of basic material and increased shortages of labor have greatly disturbed the production, program, and trade reports indicate it will be months before balance is restored. Demand has continued heavy and possibly somewhat inflated, as the severe shortage may have prompted consumers to order more than was actually required. Meanwhile, stocks in warehouses are reported to have been depleted.

Soda, Caustic—Conditions not unlike those reported in soda ash. Lifting of the freight embargo in New York state has eased the shipping situation to some extent, but weather conditions will play an important part in determining progress with deliveries. It will take a long while to restore equilibrium and replenish warehouse stocks. The market closed definitely tight, with demand heavy.

Soda Silicate—Production for the month of November was placed at 39,387 tons of liquid and solid combined. The output in October was 36,757 tons. Stocks at the close of November were 44,654 tons, compared with 43,506 tons at the end of October.

Wolfram—Argentina reports that exporters of wolfram will receive preferential exchanges; that is, 3.9081 to the dollar, for their exports during 1945.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.0	169.0	169.0	170.6

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Acids

Acetic—Synthetic production in November was 26,451,893 pounds compared with 23,856,623 pounds in October. Stocks at the end of November were 9,808,324 pounds against 7,838,126 pounds at the close of October. Output of material, including that from calcium acetate, in November was 3,546,799 pounds, compared with 3,715,813 pounds in October. Stocks at the close of November were 1,427,012 pounds

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

SODIUM SULPHIDE

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BLANC FIXE — BARIUM PEROXIDE
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FLAKE and SOLID
SODIUM SULFIDE
60-62%
BARIUM CHEMICALS
Manufactured by
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against 1,442,567 pounds at the end of October.

Lactic—Production of the technical variety for November was incorrectly reported in our previous issue. Output was 615,170 pounds. Production was doubled for the month because of a new military use. The increased output of technical was at the expense of the edible grade, which dropped from 436,000 pounds to 253,000 pounds, and December figures will show production of technical further increased and another drop in the edible grade.

Oxalic—Shipments delayed through congested transportation conditions. Lifting of railroad embargoes afforded some relief, but considerable progress will have to be made before the former shipping situation is restored. Meantime, shippers have been under constant consuming pressure while the market supply position has steadily tightened.

Sulphuric—Although this acid is under allocation and the market has shown a better balanced position, a lot more material could have been used if available. Short deliveries during the Fall months restricted superphosphate production, which cannot be made up and the same condition is probably true in other consuming industries.

Baltimore, Feb. 9—Production of sulphuric acid proceeded during the past week about at capacity, lowered, of course, by shut-downs of such plants as needed repairs and overhauling. And when the output for any reason dropped below the needs of the government for the prosecution of the war, the deficiency was made up by diverting enough acid from the agricultural and industrial account to make up any shortage. In this way the needs of the war machine were always met. No further intimation has been given of a revival of the suggestion of imposing a uniform price level, instead of allowing the top figures of the various producers of March three years ago. These figures vary to some extent, but the differences are not substantial enough to raise the uniform issue, which might cause complications. All contention appears to have been stopped as to the relative merits of sulphur acid and acid made from pyrites, which was something of a bone of contention years ago, when competition between the various producers constituted an important factor in the business.

Hercules Powder Ads Presented in Booklet Form

The Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has issued a booklet, "Labors of War for Peace," in which the various advertisements of the company are presented. The advertisements describe the work the company has been doing in supplying the industrial front, as well as giving specific examples of product war services and suggestions of postwar applitions for certain war-born chemical developments.

Copies of the booklet may be obtained from the company at Wilmington, Del.

Huntington Gilchrist Takes United Nations Post

Huntington Gilchrist, an executive of the American Cyanamid Company and formerly in the League of Nations, has accepted chairmanship of a campaign sponsored by the American Association for the United Nations, Inc., to increase public interest in the peace plan drafted at Dumbarton Oaks.

John E. McKeen to Speak Before Electrical Society

John E. McKeen, general superintendent of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., will address the 599th meeting of the New York Electrical Society, in the Engineering Societies building, 29 West 39th street, February 13. Mr. McKeen will discuss "Penicillin—Its Production and Application."

Plastics Firms Found Guilty in Diverting Materials

Two manufacturers of plastics products were found guilty last week in a jury trial, before Judge Clarence Galston in United States District Court, in Queens, L. I., of diverting to nonessential uses 30,000 pounds of vinyl polymers, a resinous material allocated by the War Production Board for war work.

The defendants were the Gemloid Corporation, and Joseph Frank, Elmhurst, who does business as the Albion Laboratories. This was the first trial of a WPB case to be completed in the nation, since in all previous cases the defendants have pleaded guilty rather than stand trial. They will be sentenced February 8.

Chemical Publishing Co. Catalogs Technical Books

A new catalog of technical books has just been issued by The Chemical Publishing Company, 26 Court street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y. This catalog includes the latest books on chemistry, technology, physics, general science, mathematics, engineering, foods, formularies, drugs and cosmetics, gardening, medicine, metals, and technical dictionaries.

American Viscose Retired 87 on Pension in 1944

Eighty-seven employees of the American Viscose Corporation, rayon producer, New York, retired during 1944 under the provisions of the company's retirement plan. Fifteen others, who were eligible for retirement, elected to remain at work for the duration of the war.

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HARDWOOD CHARCOAL
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$32.00 PER TON BULK BASIS
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PAPER BAGS, $4.00 Per Ton Over Bulk
BURLAP BAGS, $5.50 Per Ton Over Bulk
Lump, Granular, Powdered
Subject to allocation by War Production Board.
Prices subject to change without notice
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METHYL BROMIDE
"Effective Against a Wide Variety of Insects"
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Superphosphate Output At New Peak in 1944

A greater tonnage of superphosphate was produced in 1944 than had ever before been produced in one year. This record was achieved in spite of an acute labor shortage and of increasing difficulty in getting sulphuric acid and other supplies and equipment. Total production for the year at the 119 plants which report their statistics to the National Fertilizer Association, and which are regularly shown in the report, amounted to 5,138,000 tons, basis 18 percent available phosphoric acid. Production at the 160 plants in this country producing superphosphate, including government-owned, amounted to approximately 7,410,000 tons.

	Short tons—Basis 18% A.P.A. 1944	1943
Stocks, first of period..	624,084	852,967
Production during period	5,137,836	4,851,678
Received from acidulators	73,064	83,607
Book adjustments.....	+2,955	+17,624
Total supply.....	5,837,939	5,785,874
Shipments during period	3,168,926	3,206,103
Used in mixed goods...	2,063,947	1,955,687
Total disposed of.....	5,232,873	5,161,790
Stocks, end of period...	605,066	624,084

Fertilizer Business

—Continued from page 3

production of fertilizer should be expanded with public funds, the idea being that the more produced the less will be the prices that the farmers will have to pay for the material.

There is strong reason to believe that this group now has the upper hand.

It is considered not too unlikely that the department will, when the time becomes propitious, make a vigorous appeal for continued operation in the postwar period of several of the army ordnance plants for the production of synthetic nitrogen for fertilizer use. This is said to be definitely a part of the postwar plans of the department, that are now taking shape.

With respect to the Lemke bill, it is not known definitely what position the department may take. No request has been made to the department thus far by the house committee on agriculture, which has the measure under its control, for its views on the legislation. It is doubtful, however, whether the department sees as many objections to the legislation as industry does, and it may not enter too vigorous a protest against passage of the bill.

The principal argument against the measure is that it is unnecessary. Practically all the States have laws at the present time requiring that fertilizers shipped into their borders be of definite standards of quality, and to most minds in private industry the bill would only duplicate what is now being done by the States without any greater benefits to the farmers than are now being enjoyed.

Farm Groups Take a Hand

The bill is being strongly supported, however, by the Farmers' Union, which is considered to be much more liberal in its views than are the other two major farm organizations. Aubrey Williams, recently nominated as Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, has been connected with the Farmers' Union. REA now is part of the Department of Agriculture.

The Hill bill, sponsored by Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, who is regarded as a spokesman for the administration on Capitol Hill, has been strongly endorsed by the American Farm Bureau Federation. At a meeting of its board of directors December 9, 1944, the bureau adopted a report of its staff committee regarding a national fertilizer policy and a program, embodying the following "definite objectives":—

1. Farmer ownership of sufficient mineral resources, manufacturing, and distributing facilities to control 5 percent to 10 percent of the supply of phosphorus, potash, and nitrogen required to maintain healthy and efficient farm production.

2. Construction, development, and operation of an experimental blastfurnace for the production of concentrated fertilizers from Western phosphate deposits.

3. A nationwide test demonstration program to guide the use of greatly increased quantities of concentrated mineral fertilizers to enable farmers to make sound postwar adjustments.

Co-operative Scheme

In furtherance of this program, the board proposed the organization of a co-operative association to take the following steps:—

Legislation will provide for congressional appropriation of a revolving fund to be made available to the national fertilizer co-operative through the Central Bank for Co-operatives of the Farm Credit Administration in adequate amount to enable such co-operative to acquire appropriate phosphate and potash deposits and to acquire or construct and operate processing plants located at strategic places and on a scale necessary for the production of approximately 200,000 tons of P_2O_5 per year, drawing upon the Florida phosphate deposits, and for 100,000 tons of K_2O, drawing upon the potash deposits in New Mexico.

The national co-operative will be authorized and supplied with congressional funds in like manner to negotiate for at least one of the government nitrogen plants at the end of the war. In addition, it will be authorized to co-operate with national and State research agencies to build and operate, as part of the national program, an experimental blastfurnace for the reduction of concentrated mineral fertilizers from the Western deposits and to acquire adequate natural deposits for the continuous operation and development of such a plant. The Federal government will advance to the national association, through the Central Bank for Co-operatives, funds for the construction and operation of such a plant for a reasonable trial period and for the acquisition of deposits. As soon as this plant and process have been fully developed and its practical operations have been tested, the national association will repay the government on the basis of a fair valuation of all the plant facilities and deposits.

The association will be authorized to manufacture and sell its products at cost to its membership, composed of such bona fide regional and State service co-operatives as may now or later desire such service through membership on a voluntary basis, provided, however, that the government may have first call on the co-operative for as much of the production of all the plants on a cost basis as may be required for a national test demonstration program as provided for in the legislation.

Johnson Chicago Manager Columbia Chemical Div.

W. I. Galliher, executive sales manager of the Columbia Chemical Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has announced the appointment of Walter T. Johnson as district sales manager for the division in Chicago. Mr. Johnson, who received his chemical engineering training at the University of Minnesota, has been with the Columbia organization since 1930. Since 1937 he has been in the Chicago sales office, serving as acting district sales manager for the past six months. He assumed his new post February 1.

Du Pont Electrochemicals Forms Technical Div.

F. S. MacGregor, general manager of the Electrochemicals Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has announced the formation of a technical division with Donald O. Notman as director. In the new division, Dr. C. W. Tucker, formerly peroxygen products manager in the sales division of the department, will be chemical director. Dr. Sterling Temple, who has been chemical director of the department, will be a special assistant to Dr. Tucker. All research and semi-works activities of the Electrochemicals Department will be coordinated in the new Technical Division, with headquarters in Wilmington. Dr. Tucker will be succeeded as Peroxygen Products manager by Dr. N. C. Jones, formerly of the Production Division.

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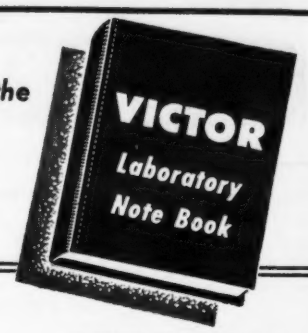
RESEARCH REPORT... from the



New Chemicals Available for Industrial Research

SUBJECT—PHENYLPHOSPHORUS ACID CHLORIDES

SUMMARY OF PROPERTIES

Name	PHENYLPHOSPHORUS DICHLORIDE	PHENYLPHOSPHORUS OXYDICHLORIDE	PHENYLPHOSPHORUS THIODICHLORIDE
Formula	$C_6H_5P\langle^{Cl}_{Cl}$	$C_6H_5P(=O)\langle^{Cl}_{Cl}$	$C_6H_5P(=S)\langle^{Cl}_{Cl}$
Physical State	Liquid	Liquid	Liquid
Color	Colorless	Colorless	Colorless
Molecular Weight	179	195	211
Specific Gravity	1.319 (20°C)	1.375 (20°C)	1.376 (13°C)
Refractive Index		1.556 (N_D)	1.622 (N_D)
Acidity	Acid	Acid	Acid
Hydrolysis	Fast	Fast	Very slow
Boiling Point	224.6°C (atm.)	258°C (atm.)	205°C (130 mm)
Melting Point	−55°C	3.0°C	Viscous at −70°C
Solubility	Soluble in common inert org. solvents.	Soluble in common inert org. solvents.	Soluble in common inert org. solvents.
Solubility in Water	Reacts	Reacts	Reacts
Chemical Properties	Fumes in air. Hydrolyzes in water to form phenylphosphinic acid. 2 chlorine atoms reactive with alcohols, phenols, amines, and aldehydes. Adds oxygen, sulfur, and halogens.	Hydrolyzes in water to form phenylphosphonic acid. Two reactive chlorine atoms capable of reacting with alcohols, phenols, and amines to form the corresponding esters and amides.	Decomposes slowly in water. Two reactive chlorine atoms capable of reacting with alcohols, phenols, and amines to form the corresponding neutral esters and amides.
Possible Uses:	Intermediate in preparation of phosphinic acid derivatives and anti-oxidants. Oil-additive.	Intermediate in preparation of plasticizers and oil-additives.	Intermediate for org synthesis. Extreme pressure lubricant additive. Plasticizer intermediate.

COMMENTS—Phenylphosphorus dichloride is a highly reactive acid chloride from which many derivatives containing trivalent phosphorus can be made. It should be handled with caution.

Phenylphosphorus oxydichloride is a reactive acid chloride which is used as an intermediate in the preparation of the phenylphosphonates. It reacts smoothly with a large number of compounds containing an active hydrogen.

Phenylphosphorus thiodichloride is a less reactive acid chloride which will react directly with phenols to give phenylthiophosphonates.

NOTE—Because of present limitations in the supply of certain critical materials, samples of the above and other Victor Research Chemicals announced from time to time are not always available. Those that are will be sent promptly upon request. Others, for which research has established important uses in essential war production, are already available in commercial quantities.

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TYPICAL ANALYSIS	CONTENT BY WEIGHT
SODIUM SULFONATE*	65%
MINERAL OIL	30%
WATER	5%
INORGANIC SALTS	TRACE
FREE ACIDITY	NONE
FREE ALKALINITY	TRACE

Molecular weight, 440 approx.; pH value 8.5 approx.
*By Clay Absorption Process

Oronite *Purified* Sulfonate is oil soluble and partially water soluble. It is thus an effective emulsifier and surface-active material. As such, it can be used for the production of emulsifiers, soluble cutting oils, textile oils, leather oils, emulsion breakers, rust preventives and as a fat-splitting agent. Full particulars and suggested formulas are yours for the asking . . . on this and many other Oronite sulfonate materials. Write today.

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STANDARD OIL BLDG., LOS ANGELES 15, CALIFORNIA

Plastic, Coldwater Paint, Calcimine Sales: 1944

Sales of plastic and coldwater paints and calcimines, as reported by sixty manufacturers to the Bureau of Census for December and the entire twelve months of 1944, compared with the totals for December and all of 1945:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
*Total	488,247	$35,028	6,619,894	$475,745

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic paints which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual companies.

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	666,903	$51,135	15,098,960	$1,146,596
casein-bound	173,940	11,369	4,609,810	291,581
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste form	*224,185	278,063	*4,337,991	$5,009,626
dry-powder form	500,472	43,704	7,839,779	679,972
glue-bound	181,920	7,815	2,698,339	92,082

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Hotwater	740,000	$31,828	11,254,212	$497,718
Coldwater	993,015	48,215	14,553,041	714,049

Sales of these products for December, 1944, and the entire year 1944, compared with those for December and all of 1943:—

Plastic paints—lbs.	488,247	510,611	6,619,894	5,985,919
value.	$35,028	$32,146	$475,745	$452,421
Coldwater paints—value.	$391,586	$498,935	$7,219,807	$8,110,272
Calcimines—lbs.	1,733,615	1,858,177	25,807,253	28,491,476
value.	$90,043	$89,929	$1,211,767	$1,340,597

Trade Briefs

Oil Specialties & Refining Company, has opened a new factory and general office building at 18 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

Cochrane Corporation, manufacturer of water conditioning apparatus, Philadelphia, has been awarded a second star for its Army-Navy production "E" pennant.

National Chemical Company, Los Angeles, is the firm name under which Mrs. Elizabeth Barbara Atwill, John F. Atwill and Adrian J. Atwill have published a certificate that they are conducting business at 1315 Wilson street, Los Angeles, 21, Calif.

Spar Chemical Company, Los Angeles, Calif., has been formed with a capital of 5,000 shares no par value. Directors are F. T. Smith, Don L. Forsyth and Jesse C. Richards. The new corporation is represented by Leslie E. Hubbard, 357 South Hill street, Los Angeles.

Forest Service Marks Fortieth Anniversary

The Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture observed its fortieth anniversary February 1. President Roosevelt, in a 300-word congratulatory letter addressed to the chief of the Forest Service, Lyle F. Watts, said that the economic future of America cannot be wholly safe until the future of the nation's forests is assured.

S.M.U. Gets $1,350,000

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Perkins, of Wichita Falls, Tex., have donated to the Southern Methodist University $1,350,000. Mr. Perkins, a seventy-year-old oil man, and his wife have previously given $400,000 to Southern Methodist. Their new donation was earmarked for the advancement of theology.

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"ARMED FOR CHEMICAL SERVICE"

Paint Formulas Revision

—Continued from page 7

ingredients at the expense of interior paints. In addition, the curtailment of materials will require producers, in many cases, to devise new paint formulas. OPA was asked to reconsider its price schedules in the light of these changes.

Officers elected at the meeting are:—

Chairman, F. J. Lane, of the Boston Varnish Company, Boston; vice-chairman, W. M. Clark, of the Muralo Company, Staten Island, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, E. T. Trigg, of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Washington, D. C.

The other members of the committee are:—

E. H. Bucy, of Zapon-Koratol Division of the Atlas Powder Company, Stamford, Conn.; S. B. Coolidge, of the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio; M. J. Merkin, of the M. J. Merkin Paint Company, New York City; R. F. Jaegle, of the Jaegle Paint and Varnish Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; O. J. S. De Brun, of the Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Company, New York; Frank Sulzberger, of the Enterprise Paint Company, Chicago, Ill.; P. R. Croll, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; L. B. Logan, of the Illinois Paint Company, Chicago; W. D. Gilman, of the Gilman Paint & Varnish Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Harold Mann, of the Leland-Moore Paint & Oil Company, Charleston, S. C.; E. M. Flaherty, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; H. S. Margetts, of W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Calif.

Menhaden Fishing Vessel Bids Asked

Invitations to bid on the menhaden fishing vessel, "Pocahontas," have been extended by the War Shipping Administration, WSA has announced. The fishing boat will be sold on an "as is, where is" basis on date of delivery. Bids are returnable February 15. Those wishing to inspect the fishing boat should make application to the District Manager, WSA, 22 Light street, Baltimore, Md. The vessel is at Curtis Bay, Md. The "Pocahontas," of wooden construction, was built in 1914. She has a 500 horsepower compound engine; her dimensions are 139 feet, 6 inches by 24 feet, 2 inches, by 11 feet, 5 inches, with a gross tonnage of 286.

Philipp Bros. Relocates Philadelphia Office

Philipp Brothers, Inc., has moved its Philadelphia offices to the Lafayette building, Fifth and Chestnut streets. The management of the Philadelphia office continues under the direction of William J. Nolan. The main office of the company is in 70 Pine street, New York. The company also maintains branch offices in Baltimore, Boston, and Providence, R. I.

Consolidated Chemical Gets Texas DPC Contract

Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., Houston, Tex., has entered into a contract with the Defense Plant Corporation to provide equipment at a plant at Houston, Tex., at a cost of approximately $90,000. Consolidated Chemical Industries will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

Technologists Wanted

The need for technologists in the government service continues, according to the Civil Service Commission. Vacancies exist in Washington, D. C., and throughout the country in such agencies as the War and Navy Departments, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of the Interior. The salaries range from $2,433 to $6,288 a year including overtime pay.

Veltex Marks 20 Years

Veltex Company, manufacturing chemists, Birmingham, Ala., is marking its twentieth anniversary. Irving Z. Harris, a graduate of pharmacy of the class of 1915 of the University of Georgia, is the top executive and research director of the organization. The New York office of the company is located at 10 West Forty-seventh street.

Olive Oil Plant Damaged

The Herbert M. Trafton Olive Oil Plant, Lindsay, Calif., was destroyed by fire January 28. The loss was estimated at $100,000.

Paragon Paint Names Evans General Manager

Lt. Comdr. J. Harry Evans, now on inactive duty after three years in the U. S. Navy, has been named general manager of Paragon Paint & Varnish Corporation. Prior to entering the service he was an automotive executive in the Middle West.

Apex Chemical to Supervise Petroleum Solvents Research

The Apex Chemical Company, New York, under an agreement with Louis A. Staff, president of the Petroleum Solvents Corporation, New York, will supervise, direct and promulgate the entire research for the Petroleum Solvents Corporation for 1945.

Phila. Paint Technicians Hear S. Werthan

Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club January meeting was addressed by S. Werthan, of the New Jersey Zinc Company, whose subject was "Postwar Exterior House Paints." He told of the introduction of new factors not yet understood into house paint when the government introduced the use of bodied oil. Ten formulas were listed and exposure characteristics compared.

The club's annual ladies' night has been set for February 17 at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel.

Northrop Clarey Resigns As Ass't to President

Northrop Clarey, assistant to the president of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) for the last nine years, has resigned that post but will continue with the company on special duties, it was announced yesterday by Eugene Holman, president of Standard. Mr. Clarey has been associated with public relations programs of the company over the last quarter century.

Margarin Wanted

Commodity Credit Corporation is in the market for 30,000,000 pounds of margarin to be delivered at 10,000,000 pounds monthly during April, May and June. Purchases are to be closed by

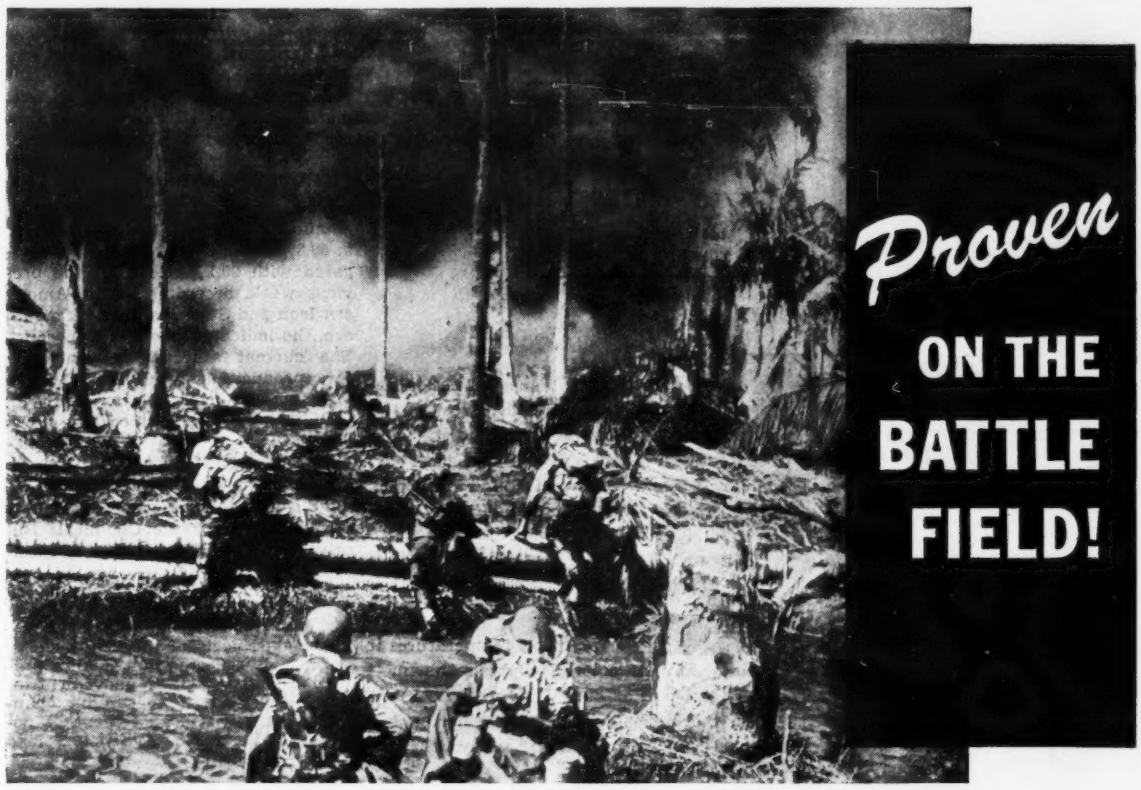
Carson Naval Stores Liquidated And Carson & Co. Formed

Liquidation of the Carson Naval Stores Company, Savannah, Ga., was approved by stockholders January 25. The company has been in existence since 1879. Coincident with the liquidation approval of the Carson Naval Stores Company it was announced that a partnership had been formed between J. A. G. Carson and his son, Walter C. Carson.

Carson & Co. will maintain offices and warehouse at 209 East Bay street, Savannah, Ga., where the merchandise department of the Carson Naval Stores Company has been located.

Robert J. Lueders will be in charge of the merchandise department. Mr. Lueders was formerly affiliated with the Carson Naval Stores Company. J. A. G. Carson has been identified with the naval stores industry since 1901. His son has been in the business for about ten years.

William H. Sutphin has been appointed sales manager of the marine division of the M. J. Merkin Paint Company, New York.



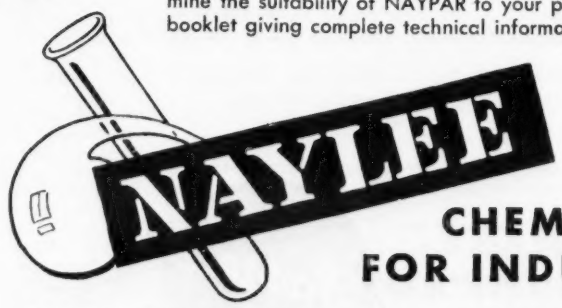
NAYLEE
NAYPAR
CHLORINATED PARAFFIN
FOR
FIREPROOF
WATERPROOF
AND
MILDEW-PROOF
COATINGS

Early in the war the U. S. Army and Navy selected impregnating compositions based on chlorinated paraffin for treating canvas, duck and many other textiles to make them flame resistant, waterproof and mildewproof. Since then millions and millions of yards of fabric have been treated with Naylee Naypar —Chlorinated Paraffin—helping to safeguard Allied lives and matériel against the ravages of fire, water and mildew.

Soon Naylee Naypar will help protect many different types of products against these same destructive forces.

The urgency of the war has given tremendous impetus to the development of a product that is stable and compatible with many resinous plastics and film forming materials. Naylee Naypar can be easily and quickly compounded with pigments and film formers to give continuous coating in one operation. Its successful use in lacquer and paints, plastics and synthetic rubber as well as most textiles, would indicate a wide field of uses for Naypar.

Consult us with your problem—our chemists may be able to help you to determine the suitability of NAYPAR to your product. Write for FREE, informative booklet giving complete technical information.



CHEMICALS
FOR INDUSTRY

NAYLEE CHEMICAL COMPANY
MILNOR STREET & ROBBINS AVENUE PHILADELPHIA 35, PA.
(Warehouses from Coast to Coast)

CHLORINATED HYDRO CARBONS • MURIATIC ACID • WETTING AGENTS • TUBE DRAWING COMPOUNDS

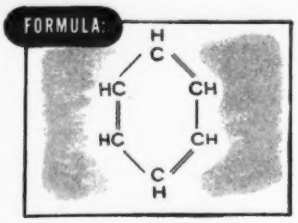
NCP-4

BENZOL

DEFINITION: Benzol is one of the most important of the compounds of carbon. Pure Benzol is a light, colorless liquid, having a peculiar odor and a burning taste. It is a basis for many other chemicals.

HISTORY: First discovered by Faraday in 1825 in oil gas. Hoffman found it in coal-tar in 1845. The process by which Benzol is obtained industrially was first worked out by Charles Mansfield.

FORMULA:



SOURCES: Benzol for commercial use is obtained principally from coal-tar. Most of the Benzol produced by the destructive distillation of coal forms a constituent of illuminating gas, while the remaining Benzol is found in the portion of the coal-tar that distills over below 170°C.

CHARACTERISTICS: At low temperatures it solidifies, forming colorless crystals that melt at 6°C and boil at 80.5°C. Benzol floats on water, but mixes readily with ether, anhydrous alcohol, petroleum and many other organic liquids.

USES: An essential ingredient of dyes, cements and stains, is now vitally needed in the manufacture of Tetryl and other explosives, synthetic rubber, aviation fuel and phenolic plastics. It is also a base material for D.D.T.

GRADES:

	Sp. Gr.	Boiling Range
Benzol, Nitration Pure	.882-.886	1°C max. incl. 80.1°C
Benzol, Industrial Pure (A)	.875-.886	2°C max. incl. 80.1°C
Benzol, 90% (B)	.870-.886	78.2°C to 120°C 90% at 100°C
Thiophene-free Benzol	.882-.886	1°C max. incl. 80.1°C

NOTE: Deliveries today are somewhat restricted by the demand for war uses.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.
ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Some production of coaltar chemicals has been lost through the congestion brought about by snowbound transportation. Shipments have been delayed and it may be several weeks before the situation is restored to its former basis. The disturbance was reflected all the way down to the steel furnaces where the output was the lowest recorded for any nonholiday period since 1940. Meanwhile, there was no easement in the military demand for coaltar chemicals and there was no cutback in the volume of inquiries for essential industrial requirements. Light oils have become tighter and so has naphthalene with no indication of improvement in supplies until the shooting stops in Europe.

Increasing requirements for phthalic anhydride for use in plasticizers, esters and dye intermediates have brought about a need for increased facilities. In view of this shortage, WPB has recommended increased production of this material by means of utilizing both ortho-xylene and naphthalene for the production of phthalic anhydride. By the end of 1945, according to current estimates based on all existing and current authorized facilties, the total phthalic anhydride production will be 170,000,000 pounds.

Steel operators for the week beginning February 5 were scheduled at 89.3 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 90.1 percent for the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago, the indicated rate was 93 percent. The current schedule is equivalent to a production of 1,610,800 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,625,200 tons for the preceding week and 1,741,800 tons for the corresponding period in 1944.

Production and supply figures in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB unless otherwise specified.

Basic Products

Benzol—Effects of the heavy snowstorm were reflected in a smaller production and a slower movement of shipments through consuming channels. There was no easement of demand and the markets position seemed tighter—if such a condition could be possible.

Coaltar—Shipments for special requirements as well as for fuel purposes have been delayed through transportation congestion. Production was cutback to some extent by a smaller steel output. These influences have contributed additional strength to the market's position. Contracts are no longer required in Canada from the controller of chemicals for the distribution and use of coaltar.

Creosote Oil—Tar distilled production in November was 10,262,031 pounds, compared with 10,211,154 pounds in October. Stocks at the end of November were 10,393,778 pounds, against 11,993,110 pounds at the close of October. Byproduct output in November was 3,222,103 pounds, compared with 3,870,158 pounds in October. Stocks at the end of November were 536,749 pounds, against 703,236 pounds at the close of October.

Cresol—November production of meta-para amounted to 582,474 pounds, compared with 539,882 pounds in October. Stocks at the end of the month were 338,630 pounds, against 242,041 pounds at the close of October. Ortho-meta-para production in November was 729,180 pounds, compared with 866,906 pounds in October.

Cresylic Acid—Refined output in November was 3,279,265 pounds, compared with 3,423,705 pounds in October. Stocks at the close of November were 1,904,653 pounds, compared with 2,022,566 pounds at the close of October.

Naphthalene—Tar distillation output for less than 79 degree C. amounted to 19,473,424 pounds in November, against 17,759,552 pounds in October. Stocks at the end of November were 7,693,999 pounds, compared with 6,980,727 pounds at the end of October. Production of refined naphthalene, 79 degrees and over, amounted to 6,394,297 pounds in November, compared with 5,979,455 pounds in October. Stocks at the end of November were 2,534,520 pounds, against 1,462,074 pounds at the end of October.

Phenol—Strong position of basic material combined with a steady consuming inquiry held the phenol market in a firm position. Snowbound transportation made it difficult to keep deliveries up to schedule.

Toluol—No easement in demand for military use and not likely to be until the European war is ended. Transportation conditions have made it difficult to move material out on time. Market position definitely tight.

Xylol—Position reported similar to toluol. Output under steady pressure for military requirements which left civilian supply short. Tight market position fully sustained.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Business in coaltar bases was steady in volume, with offerings limited. Buyers say they are not able to obtain all the supplies needed in some items. Benzol was tight. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcar, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; xylol, industrial, same basis, 27c.; xylol, 10-degree, same basis, 30c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Maintenance of demand for cyclohexanone has forced that material into a tighter market position while the drain on cyclohexanol has reduced stocks. Inquiry for the former has shown a tendency to expand with producing facilities at present being taxed to keep pace with existing contracts. The call was reported to be indirectly for government requirements of a specific character.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Continued in demand for solvent uses. Production found steady outlet keeping inventories low and market position tight.

Cleve's—Deliveries to regular consumers have taken care of production without permitting the accumulation of any surplus. The market remained firm at former quotations.

Fumaric—Found an active outlet to the manufacturers of plastics and synthetic resins. Short stocks held market in tight position.

Gamma—No easement in demand for use in production of dyestuffs. Output not sufficient to permit any surplus accumulation.

Maleic—Demand kept in front of production. Makers of synthetic resins heavily represented in week's movement while a broadening of demand was reported from other industries.

Malic—Aside from its use in food processing, the paint industry has called for this material. Limited production has kept the market firm and tight.

Picramic—Stocks reported short with a limited movement in progress for use in dyestuffs and affiliated products.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Reported in heavy demand. Shipments experienced some delay from congested transportation, and probably production also suffered curtailment. The supply situation remained definitely tight.

Benzidin Base—Supply reported short through restricted production and steady demand. Strong position of basic materials held market firm.

Dinitrobenzene—Output found ready outlet for military and essential civilian uses. Stringency in basic materials kept production down.

Diphenylamine—Not much chance of easement in supply position until there is some loosening of basic materials. Market reported tight and firm.

Nitronaphthalene—In similar posi-

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended Feb. 3 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	1,082,948
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	28,042,647
Benzol	gals.	3,533,830
Coaltar	gals.	13,109,368
Creosote oil	gals.	729,505
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,732,716
Phenol	lbs.	205,190
Toluol	gals.	706,766
Xylol	gals.	159,592

tion to other intermediates. Production depended upon the amount of basic material available.

Phthalic Anhydride—If the present expansion program is completed in May, as expected, production of this material will be three times that of 1940. Department of Commerce does not look for any excessive surplus in the postwar future on account of a steadily increasing civilian demand and a broader export inquiry. Most all of the current output is channeled to industries affiliated with the war effort. November production is placed at 10,425,671 pounds, compared with 10,792,415 pounds in October and 10,611,285 pounds in September. Stocks at the end of November were given at 2,835,145 pounds, against 3,781,565 pounds at the end of October and 3,154,151 pounds at the close of September.

Coaltar Colors

Major part of current movement channeled for military use. The call from textile mills for civilian wants remained as heavy as regulations, restrictions and the supply of basic fabric materials would permit. Certified colors moved mostly in small lots to regular consumers in the food and cosmetic industries.

Beach in So. America

John H. Beach, vice president of Seeley & Co., Inc., manufacturer of flavors, aromatic chemicals, and perfume compounds, New York, left New York recently on a business trip to South America, which will require seven to eight weeks.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

liveries so that they would not run entirely out of stocks before they could get back into production again. From there the committee proceeded to go into the question of monopolies in the industry.

The senators are not interested in the supply situation any more; now that the familiar brands can again be found on retailers' shelves, and as for the question of monopoly, they feel that it's more of a problem for the Department of Justice; and knowing the department as they do, they are convinced that, if there is any evidence of monopoly, the department will find it out. So the senate's inquiry is halted.

Harmon Color Merged With Marietta Dyestuff

Harmon Color Works, Inc., Haledon, N. J., and the Marietta Dyestuffs Company, Marietta, Ohio have been merged to form Marietta-Harmon Chemicals, Inc. The consolidation will bring no change in management, personnel, or plant locations. The companies are wholly-owned affiliates of the American Home Products Corporation.

Koppers DPC Contract At Chicago Increased

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has entered into a contract with the Defense Plant Corporation to provide machinery and equipment at a plant in Chicago, at a cost of approximately $450.000. Koppers Company will operate these facilties, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

Cellulose Plastics Booklet Discusses Stability Tests

A new technical booklet, listing and describing the results of dimensional stability tests on cellulose plastics at high temperatures and high humidities, has been prepared by cellulose products department of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington.

Lead, Zinc Pigments Production Reported

Sales of lead and zinc pigments and zinc salts as a whole were notably higher in 1944 than in 1943, and items that failed to make individual advances were at virtually their 1943 levels, according to preliminary data prepared by the Bureau of Mines. Some lead and zinc pigments and zinc salts sold by domestic manufacturers in the United States in 1943-44 were as follows:—

	Short tons 1943.	1944.
Basic lead sulphate* or sublimed lead—		
White	4,752	5,300
Blue	845	1,000
Red lead	53,378	52,200
Orange mineral	79	40
Litharge	113,091	135,000
White lead—		
Dry	39,525	45,700
In oil†	36,642	39,900
Zinc oxide	143,402	139,200
Leaded zinc oxide	43,828	62,900
Lithopone	135,723	143,600
Zinc chloride, 50° B.	53,707	55,500
Zinc sulphate	15,649	16,900

* Exclusive of basic lead sulphate used for the manufacture of leaded zinc oxide which is included in tonnages shown for their pigment.

† Weight of white lead only.

Tenn. Eastman Offers New Fast Yellow

Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn., announces a new yellow in its LF series, dyestuffs with exceptional fastness to sunlight. The new dye, Eastman fast yellow 4RLF, produces bright golden shades of yellow on cellulose acetate rayon. In pastel shades, twenty-five to forty-hour light fastness is obtained; and, of the fast-to-light acetate yellows, this dye is said to be one of the fastest with respect to washing. High resistance of dyed pieces to sublimation and perspiration is also claimed.

Hildebrand Vice-Pres. Of G.J. Esselen, Inc.

Dr. John G. Hildebrand, jr., has been elected as vice-president of Gustavus J. Esselen, Inc., Boston. Dr. Hildebrand has been a member of the staff of the Esselen research organization for ten years, and for the past five years he has served as laboratory director.

Professional Services

Analysis—Testing—Patents Formulations—Trademarks

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Assn. of Consulting Chemists & Chem. Engineers, Inc.
50 East 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.

Bureau of Chemistry
2 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.

Day Chemical Company, Inc.
713-15 S. 14th St., Newark 3, N. J.

Di Cyan & Brown
12 East 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.

The Edwal Laboratories, Inc.
732 Federal St., Chicago 5, Ill.

Dr. J. Ehrlich
153 S. Doheny Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

Ellis-Foster Company
4 Cherry St., Montclair, N. J.

Ralph L. Evans Associates
250 East 43rd St., New York 17, N. Y.

Food Research Laboratories, Inc.
48-14 33rd St., Long Island City 1, N. Y.

Case Kowal
1846 W. Cullerton St., Chicago 8, Ill.

E. M. Laning Company
433 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington 11, N. J.

LaWall & Harrisson
1921 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Leberco Laboratories
36 Roosevelt Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

James C. Munch
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Orthmann Laboratories, Inc.
647 W. Virginia St., Milwaukee 4, Wis.

Dr. Walt Phillips
1749 Grand Concourse, N. Y. 53, N. Y.

W. S. Purdy Company, Inc.
128 Water St., New York 5, N. Y.

Schwarz Laboratories, Inc.
202 East 44th St., New York 7, N. Y.

Foster D. Snell, Inc.
303 Washington St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Stillwell & Gladding, Inc.
130 Cedar St., New York 6, N. Y.

Herbert Waterman
2100 Roselin Pl., Los Angeles 26, Calif.

Wiley & Company, Inc.
Calvert & Read Sts., Baltimore 2, Md

Joseph A. Wyler
212 N. St. George St., Allentown, Pa.

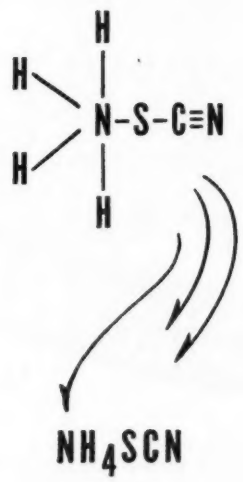
DO YOU PRODUCE TEXTILE CHEMICALS?
DO YOU WANT TO IMPROVE THE DYEING PROPERTIES OF YOUR TEXTILES?
DO YOU MANUFACTURE ADHESIVES?

If you are now using chemical additives in any of your processes, you should try ammonium thiocyanate, because of its fine swelling action on cellulose textile fibres.

Koppers is producing technical grade ammonium thiocyanate crystals in commercial quantities, priced to encourage your consideration.

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.

Tar and Chemical Division • Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania



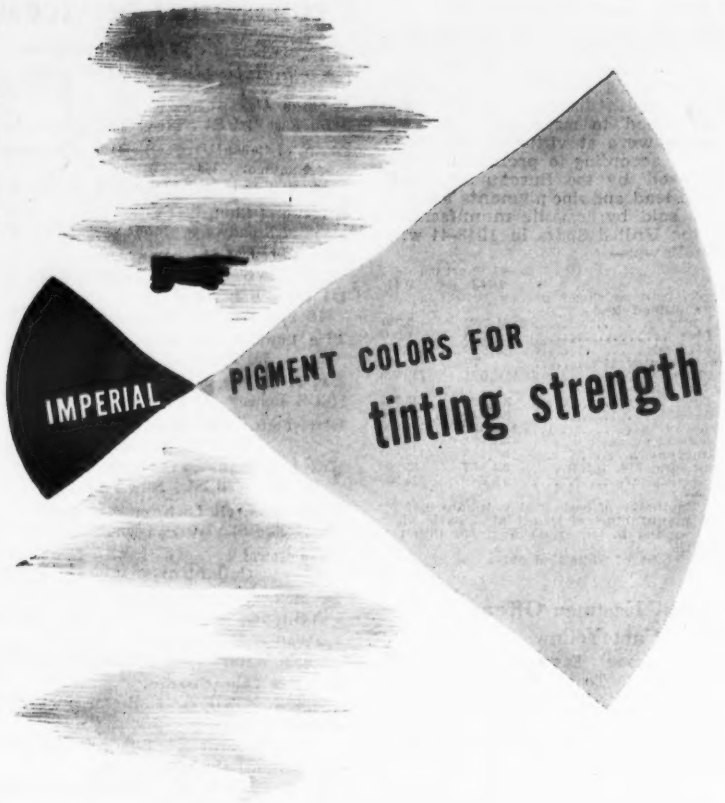
NH_4SCN

Ammonium Thiocyanate

Molecular Weight (pure compound)	76.11
Melting Point, approx.	150.°C
Boiling Point, decomposes at about	160.°C
Specific Gravity at 20°/4°C, approx.	1.310

State: Light yellow to tan crystals, 95 to 98% pure

Solubility: The crystals are highly soluble in water: One hundred grams of water will dissolve approximately 125 grams of NH_4SCN at 0°C, 160 grams at 19°C, and 200 grams at 30°C.



IMPERIAL PAPER AND COLOR CORPORATION *Glens Falls, N. Y.*

PIGMENT COLOR DIVISION

The largest manufacturers of chemical pigment colors in America

Branch offices and warehouses: Boston • New York Philadelphia • Cleveland • Detroit • Cincinnati Pittsburgh • Seattle • Chicago • St. Louis • San Francisco Baltimore • Dallas • Los Angeles • Louisville

NEVILLE

NEVILLAC*
NEVINDENE*
"G" RESIN
"R" RESINS

COUMARONE *and* MODIFIED COUMARONE RESINS

NEUTRAL
WATERPROOF
CHEMICALLY
RESISTANT

Although none of our resins are under W.P.B. allocation, because of important large war uses for the above resins prompt deliveries are now only being effected on AA priority ratings.

The following resins, which are dark-colored, are currently available in large quantities for prompt shipment without priorities:

NUBA* PARADENE* 465 RESIN

A-9

*REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Perhaps one of these would be just what you want. Write or wire for information and samples.

THE NEVILLE COMPANY
PITTSBURGH · PA.
Chemicals for the Nation's War Program

BENZOL • TOLUOL • XYLOL • TOLUOL SUBSTITUTES • CRUDE COAL-TAR SOLVENTS
HI-FLASH SOLVENTS • COUMARONE-INDENE RESINS • TERPENE RESINS • TAR PAINTS
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS • WIRE ENAMEL THINNERS • DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
RECLAIMING, PLASTICIZING, NEUTRAL, CREOSOTE, AND SHINGLE STAIN OILS

Protective Coatings Materials

On the eve of publication of the record-breaking volume of sales in protective coatings and their ingredients consummated by the paint, varnish and lacquer makers and raw material handlers in the 1944 twelvemonth, due in large measure to their booking of an unprecedentedly huge amount of war orders, the foremost exponents of these industries in the United States have given official notification to the War Production Board and War Food Administration that their ordinarily far more lucrative civilian business has been so seriously hampered by the restrictions of these government agencies on the use of lead, linseed oil, rosin and synthetic resins in the production of non-military goods as to jeopardize their earning power.

With the limitation programs of these bureaus likely to be continued at least until the end of the war in Europe, the paint, varnish and lacquer manaufacturers find themselves on the horns of a dilemma. Either they will have to cut down on their production of exterior paints, which, while deemed more essential than interior coatings, are generally less profitable for them, or devise new formulations for the exterior coatings, calling for less lead, drying oils and resinous substances, unless they are granted notable upward revisions in the price schedules for these exterior paints, and also for their interior coatings. For unless there is such an authorized advance in price schedules on interior paints, too, the makers of these coatings would have to rob the latter products of some of their present formula ingredients if they are impelled to keep their output of exterior pain's up to its present proportions.

As forecasted by OPD for several months past, the 1944 sales of paints, varnishes, lacquers and fillers have shot nearly $50,000,000 above those for the hitherto banner year 1943 by attaining a new high record level at $618,604,285, according to the Census Bureau's report, printed below.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With the domestic lead output expected to continue held down by labor shortages, which are crippling the adequacy of the American smelting and refining capacity, and with small hope for amplification of importations from Mexico or Canada for some time to come, the War Production Board is manifesting a tendency to tighten the restrictions which it has recently imposed on civilian uses, in order to conserve this metal for steadily increasing war needs.

Pigment makers' uses were cut sharply in the first revision of order M-38. There followed a further tightening of less essential uses on January 10, and now there has been a prohibition of certain specified enduses in a further amendment effective February 1, which, while banning sales after February 28 of such lead-containing articles as buttons, badges, emblems and regalia except to government agencies, together with costume jewelry, novelties and trophies, tennis-court markers, games, toys, statuary and art goods, except church goods, has increased the allowable use of lead in storage batteries for civilian use from 50 percent to 75 percent of the 1944 base period for the first quarter of this year. Limitations have also been placed on the amount of lead that may be used as a protective sheath in the manufacture of copper wire and cable. And there has been a redefinition of lead to include scrap lead and any alloy containing 50 percent or more by weight of metallic lead.

Prices for pig lead have continued unchanged for the week February 2-9 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

The increasingly extensive requirements of the military establishment continue to hold down the supply available to the makers of zinc pigments, with the result that priority ratings are still needed for their purchase of these slabs.

Quotations for slab zinc have remained unaltered for the week February 2-9 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Iron Oxide—With the issuance by WPB of schedule 90 to general allocations order M-300, hydrated yellow iron oxide pigment has been placed under allocation control. The initial allocation date is fixed in the order for March 1 and the allocation period is to be on a monthly basis. Small order exemptions are made for 50 pounds per person per month.

White Lead—Makers of these white pigments are generally declining to fill orders from civilian users, even on a scale commensurate with the percentage granted in the drastic lead curtailment order, as they are fairly overwhelmed with military orders with priority ratings.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos—Both Canadian and domestic materials continue to move seasonally into consuming channels. In recognition of the recent building up of stocks in the U.S.A. to an extent more than adequate for present needs, while military requirements have been considerably reduced, WPB has amended its order M-63 so as to remove unmanufactured asbestos from import control.

Mica—Moving in moderate volume to the paint makers, who continue buying more extensively of the wet-ground grades and especially of the

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dibutyl phthalate, tankcars, 0.5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: 1944

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in each of the twelve months of 1944, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, is shown to have reached the record-breaking high level of $618,604,285—nearly $50,000,000 in excess of those for the heretofore banner year in these industries. Details of sales reported by these establishments, and comparisons with the total sales in the same lines for 1943, follow:—

1944.	Total sales reported by 680 establishmen s.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments—Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales—Total.	Industrial sales—Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales—Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
January	$43,480,878	$18,778,466	$20,079,993	$15,052,113	$5,027,880	$4,622,419
February	45,655,286	20,997,150	20,236,182	14,957,954	5,278,228	4,421,974
March	53,650,711	26,011,461	22,569,657	16,794,937	5,774,720	5,069,593
April	51,063,999	25,287,555	20,858,050	15,552,749	5,305,301	4,918,394
May	57,263,621	29,132,883	22,497,028	16,620,341	5,876,687	5,633,710
June	58,970,037	29,347,584	23,616,624	17,647,593	5,969,031	6,005,829
July	51,703,512	25,573,363	21,305,017	16,024,727	5,280,290	4,825,132
August	58,712,041	27,990,179	24,945,254	19,024,534	5,920,720	5,776,608
September	52,109,655	25,079,807	21,661,167	16,254,108	5,407,059	5,368,681
October	53,571,114	24,470,892	23,600,519	17,938,904	5,661,615	5,499,703
November	48,152,299	21,987,374	21,377,918	15,927,066	5,450,552	4,787,007
December	44,271,132	19,714,991	20,342,576	15,314,590	5,027,986	4,213,565
Total, 1944	$618,604,285	$294,371,685	$263,089,985	$197,109,616	$65,980,369	$61,142,615
Total, 1943	568,620,999	265,201,659	248,899,746	186,186,562	62,713,184	54,519,594
Total, 1942	529,745,027	260,484,650	212,134,990	155,858,623	56,276,367	57,125,387

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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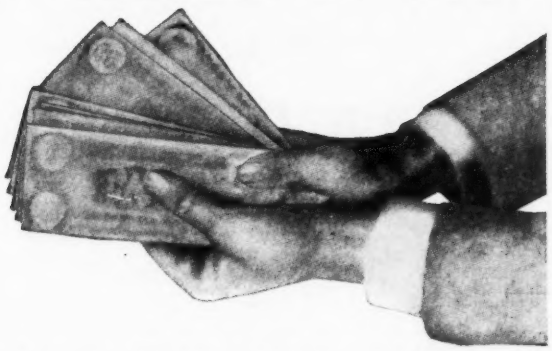

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finely pulverized types than of the dryground grades.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Black—As outlined briefly in the article on these blacks contained in the February 5 issue of OPD, the War Production Board has amended Schedule 32 of its general allocation order M-300 in such a way as to confine its allocations of the rubber grades of channel blacks as much as possible to synthetic rubber-making enduses. Applications for authorization to buy channel blacks and furnace blacks must be made on the twentieth of the month preceding the proposed delivery month, on form WPB-2947, for suppliers, and on the fifteenth of the month on form WPB-2945, for customers, on the understanding that requests in all instances will be compared with the requirements from WPB's rubber bureau for the same end items, so that this bureau's requirements will be determined from known production schedules. It is already apparent that WPB's strict enduse allocation policy is being put into effect in its February allocations. The paint trade now finds itself limited largely in its purchasing potentialities to the uncompressed types of channel blacks.

Driers and Flatteners

Resinates—Despite increasing tension in the supply situation in rosin and other pine products, stocks of these drying agents are still proving sufficient for meeting current requirements, with the output moving steadily into consuming channels.

Tallates—Buying interest in these driers continues extensive but, although generally booked to capacity, producers in some instances are still able to accept additional orders from regular customers and from those paint and varnish makers who are seeking to obtain these materials as replacements for the naphthenates, whose employment they are denied by WPB. To date, the stiffening tendency in tall oil has not been reflected in these driers.

Stearates—Moving in large aggregate volume, virtually all types of these flatteners, including zinc, aluminum, calcium, barium and magnesium, continue in keen demand. Few producers are in a position to take on new orders save for regular customers.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Despite a recent slight reduction in the cost of butanol, the producers of this material, hitherto offering it at the lowest price levels, have marked up their quotations for the new monthly period, February 10-March 9, by a half cent a pound, thereby placing their revised pricing on a basis of 19.8c. per pound in tankcar lots. Another producing company, however, has lowered its tankcar price by 0.1 cent to a 20.5 cent base.

Ethyl Acetate—Still under strict allocation control, with little made available to any save military accounts. The supply situation, though

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PARAMET SYNTHETIC RESINS

not as tight as a few months ago, still manifests considerable tension.

Nitrocellulose — In line with its action in arranging partial allocation for several other chemicals, WPB had placed nitrocellulose plastics under the control of order M-340, governing miscellaneous chemicals, and has thereby provided that suppliers of these materials must give priority in filling orders to those bearing AAA ratings and those classifying as "preferred orders" when accompanied by a specified certification. The preferred orders are defined as purchase orders for the chemicals which are ultimately to be delivered or incorporated in material for the Army, Navy, U. S. Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration, Panama Canal, Office of Scientific Research and Development, Veterans' Administration, lend-lease or any other preferred purpose listed in the order.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum — Continues in keen demand, but rather scanty supply, for all types of foreign origin. An especially active movement is being currently recorded in gilsonite and petroleum base gums.

OPA has ruled that sellers of asphalt and asphalt products who have petitioned for an increase in their ceiling prices may sell, while their petition is pending, at prices that may be later established by official action on this petition. But, until a decision is reached on this petition, no payments may be made in excess of the existing ceiling prices, although any increases granted may be collected later.

In order to prevent a recurrence of the appalling shortage in tank-cars available for the movement of asphalt and road tar, such as occurred last year, ODT has appointed a temporary special asphalt transportation committee, composed of representatives of various government agencies to consider the 1945 movement of these commodities, in the hope that the volume of such shipments may be cut down to some extent.

Copal—Varnish makers and manufacturers of resin emulsion paints continue to seek enough Congo copal to meet their rising needs but the local market is only scantily stocked so that importers are hard pressed in their endeavors to distribute their somewhat meager supplies as equitably as possible. All but small quantities of the recently arrived cargoes have gone out immediately to consumers who had contracted for them long before they arrived in the United States.

Shellac—Although slightly amplified by the recent arrival of four fairly sizable cargoes, the current supply of seedlac and T. N., required for bleaching on a much more liberal scale than heretofore, is far from plentiful. There is little seedlac and T. N. available from Defense Supplies Corporation's stocks which are being steadily liquidated. With no new offerings of shellac from the Kusmi crop in India now being made and with no shipments of the new Bysaikhi crop reasonably expected until April at the earliest, there seems to be little hope for a substantial building up of these types for more than two months to come.

However, even with the relatively small supply of these types now at their disposal, the bleacheries could make a much better showing in the volume of their output, if they were not so badly handicapped by lack of adequate manpower that only one-half of their old plants can be operated. The latter deterrent is also holding down the output of the cutters of both white and orange shellacs, with the result that only a few of the urgent pending orders for these kinds of liquid shellac can be filled.

Naval Stores

Rosin—While offerings of gum rosin on the Savannah Naval Stores Exchange have been unvaryingly small on the three trading days of the past week on that exchange, considerably larger proffers of this form of oleoresin have been made at points outside Savannah with all such private offerings being snapped up immediately at prices representing the individual high levels at which the profferers had made sales in the January-June 1944 period. Meanwhile, the OPA ceiling prices have been paid on all sales made on the exchange, irrespective of the location of the lots thus disposed of in official transactions, and CCC parity prices for February have been raised 3 cents over the January parity for each grade.

Instead of issuing, as expected, a complete allocation order arranging for allocations according to enduses, the War Production Board has put forth a government agencies' priority and preferred use order to govern the distribution of gum rosin and wood rosin, in which AAA rating orders and preferred orders accompanied by certificates must first be filed by suppliers before civilian orders can receive any consideration. Chief among the preferred uses listed are the use of gum rosin and wood rosin in marine paint for the maintenance of ocean-going vessels and orders rated under order P-149 for can enamel manufacture and for ultimate use by the government printing office of the Bureau of Engraving and

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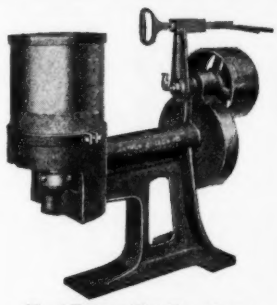

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Printing. WPB has accomplished this priority ruling for gum rosin and wood rosin by placing these commodities, together with nitrocellulose plastics, under the control of order M-340, governing miscellaneous chemicals.

Savannah, Feb. 9.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05
D	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12
E	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65
F	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
G	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79
H	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
I	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
K	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
M	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87
N	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03
WG	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28
WW	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
X	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
	Drums				
Sales	40	...	68	...	...
Receipts	...	90	20	30	102
Shipments	...	165	160	310	236
Stocks	9,959	9,884	9,774	9,464	9,330

Turpentine—A further stocking up of gum turpentine by both distributors and consumers is still under way in the Southern markets, with CCC stocks being drawn upon heavily, as a serious shortage looms on the horizon. With the CCC parity price fixed at 79½ cents per gallon for the period January 30-February 27, while the open market price on fresh offerings continues at the 81-cent level in Savannah and elsewhere in the South, opportunities for taking profits on recent purchases of CCC stocks would appear alluring, if it were not for the obvious fact that the shortage in supplies is likely to become much more acute before the new crop begins to move in volume, about seven weeks hence. Even then, the supply outlook is darkened by a further shortage in manpower.

Savannah, Feb. 9.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	81	400	11	97	23,909
Tuesday	81	...	8	...	24,005
Wednesday	81	400	...	1	24,006
Thursday	81	...	...	613	23,403
Friday	81	150	3	...	23,406

Synthetic Resins

Allyl Alcohol—Moving in steadily increasing volume into consuming channels, largely into the plants of manufacturers of synthetic resins and plastics.

Maleic Acid—A steadily increasing call for the synthetic product is noted from synthetic resin makers and their affiliates in the varnish industry.

Ester Gum—As a sequel to the recent upward readjustment of prices of this gum, to an extent commensurate with the increased cost of both gum and wood rosins, buying interest has increased considerably on the part of the makers of synthetic resins.

Glues and Binders

Casein—Because of the increasing difficulties experienced in obtaining shipping space in vessels of Argentine and other foreign countries' registries, the recently announced granting by the War Production Board of licenses for the importation of an "average" amount of casein from Argentina in the period from February 1 to June 30 affords no guaranty that such an amount will be forthcoming from that South American country within the next five months. In fact, it is considered doubtful if any of the casein for which these new import licenses have been authorized can be moved into the United States before the outset of next month.

Although WPB has not yet disclosed the exact amount covered by the new licenses, it is estimated in some quarters of the American trade that these call for a total of not more than 11,500 tons. This quantity does, indeed, compare favorably with the amount received from Argentina last year, when, although it was expected that the importations would reach 2,000 tons per month, or at the rate of 24,000 tons for the entire year, they actually fell considerably below these levels. While all applications of consumers for authorization to buy casein in the first quarter of this year have been granted, it is believed that some curtailment of allocations will be made in the second quarter, if there is any serious shrinkage of the available supply here or in the new output in Argentina, resulting from a serious drought there.

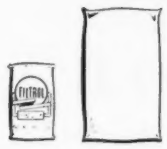
Glues—Coincident with the curtailment of civilian allocations for the current quarter, resulting from WPB's desire to assure an adequate supply for meeting the increasing military requirements, there has been a tightening of the supply situation in both hide and bone glues, due chiefly to the recent storm-created tieups in transportation of raw materials which have held down production of the finished materials considerably of late. The demand continues keen but is going unsatisfied to the extent that the allocations are being cut—approximately 20 percent below those for the concluding quarter of 1944.

Lacquer Sales for 1944

Sales of claer lacquers, pigmented lacquer bases and dopes, and thinners by 158 manufacturers, as reported to the Bureau of Census for the entire twelve months of 1944, and a comparison with those for the entire year 1943, were as follows:—

	1944	1943
Clear lacquers—		
Gallons	13,864,302	13,757,842
Value	$21,656,996	$21,094,335
Pigmented lacquers—		
Gallons	14,211,372	13,220,928
Value	$31,532,571	$28,801,220
Lacquer bases and dopes—		
Gallons	3,470,178	3,506,821
Value	$4,439,128	$4,710,034
Lacquer thinners—		
Gallons	21,809,900	22,030,946
Value	$20,354,529	$19,855,788
Totals—		
Gallons	53,355,752	52,516,537
Value	$77,983,324	$74,461,377

Special Filtrol's *extra* decolorizing power gives you these *added* advantages:



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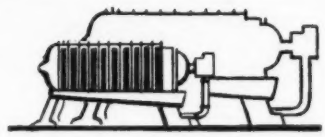

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Agricultural Chemicals

Fertilizer tax sales in January exceeded the same month in 1944 by 100,000 tons for the 17 states reporting to the National Fertilizer Association. The high level of sales in January was the result of two factors:—the large demand for fertilizer and the early buying. As evidence of the latter factor, January sales were about three times as large as average sales for that month prior to the period before labor and transportation difficulties made early buying a prime necessity. In the first seven months of the present fiscal year, July through January, total sales were 4 percent larger than in the corresponding period of last year. Most of this improvement was accomplished through larger sales in the Midwest, where all of the states reported increases.

While the establishment of synthetic nitrogen plants throughout the world may have a tendency to challenge the future of the Chilean natural nitrate industry, it is considered unlikely that the synthetic product will completely supplant natural nitrates, according to the Department of Commerce. One of the developments favorably affecting the Chilean natural nitrate industry is the recently completed wholly mechanized plant with a rated capacity of 200,000 tons of nitrates annually. The plant is reported to be the ultimate in working efficiency and is expected to effect a saving in the present cost of production which factor will be of great importance in postwar competition.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate—Reports were current in the trade that shipments for agriculture would be stopped until April. Pressure of military requirements was given as the reason. Some 15,000 tons were reported to be awaiting shipping instructions from France.

Ammonia Sulphate—Market position reported tight. Difficulty in securing freight cars to move this material has handicapped shippers, while demand from mixers has continued active. The traffic congestion has caused some accumulation at plants that will be moved as soon as facilities will permit.

Bone Meal—Domestic taken mostly by feeders when available, with occasional sales of steamed for fertilizer. Market reported firm at ceiling levels.

Castor Pomace—Contract shipments reported delayed on account of traffic congestion. Demand for fertilizer use active, with short supplies restricting sales.

Dried Blood—Recent purchases for feeding purposes have cleaned up available supplies temporarily. The market was quoted firm at the close, with some buying orders unfilled.

Hoof Meal—Occasional carlot sales were reported at former price levels. Not much material around on account of restricted production.

Nitrogen Compounds—An amendment of schedule 80 places nitrogen compounds under order M-300. The amendment substitutes aqua ammonia for B liquor and states that suppliers are permitted to list customers on form WPB-2947. Allocations will be made to such customers on the basis of WPB records. Suppliers are required to report to WPB actual shipments to each listed customer during the previous month.

Soda Nitrate—Demand continued active for both imported and domestic.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: January

	Equivalent tons		
	January		July-Jan.,
	1945	1944	1944-45
Virginia	77,677	66,574	264,309
North Carolina	262,415	256,063	581,505
South Carolina	161,618	154,358	342,578
Georgia	177,895	198,018	379,126
Florida	122,920	113,022	538,934
Alabama	159,750	133,600	290,050
Mississippi	82,065	84,000	206,808
Tennessee	21,584	21,288	94,638
Arkansas	37,200	19,358	70,300
Louisiana	41,261	31,600	134,626
Texas	44,610	17,900	113,743
Oklahoma	4,042	4,150	13,599
Total South	1,193,037	1,119,931	3,020,216
Indiana	43,550	24,689	313,142
Illinois	20,975	28,100	110,060
Kentucky	51,130	29,388	115,164
Missouri	27,028	36,962	98,363
Kansas	7,305	4,680	22,325
Total Midwest	149,988	123,819	659,054
Grand total	1,343,025	1,243,750	3,679,270

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

Fertilizer Materials

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Farmers have considerable stock stored for future use, while recent easement of restrictions for some industries has led to broader buying. Compounds scarce and definitely tight.

Tankage—Commanded more attention from feeders. Sales reported of a few cars at ceiling prices, and material appeared to find a market as soon as produced.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—According to trade reports, acidulators are getting all this material they require. Producers of high-grade rock are reported to have sold output well ahead. The general supply position has remained favorable as far as material is concerned, but the manpower shortage has been a problem. The infusion of foreign labor has helped maintain production at some mining plants.

Superphosphate — Plants continued unable to operate at capacity on account of labor shortage, and no relief has been accorded the supply situation. Demand is considerably in excess of the supply available, and the market's position has remained definitely tight. Census Bureau gave December output at 536,644 tons of 18 percent a-p-a., against 551,376 tons in November and 575,916 tons for December 1943. Stocks at the end of December were 792,880 tons, compared with 796,118 tons at the end of November and 790,310 tons at the close of December 1943.

Potashes

Movement of muriate was reported satisfactory with mixers taking all they can handle. Demand might have been greater if the conditions prevailing in superphosphate had been less stringent. Meanwhile, the muriate supply position has remained favorable with output maintained at a level in excess of that of a year ago. Sulphate was reported in short supply with demand active for tobacco cultivation.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Sulphur continued in heavy demand from all the major consuming industries. Shipments have experienced some delay owing to traffic conditions but this has entailed no particular hardships because most consumers keep inventories covering requirements from two to four months. Spanish pyrities has remained quiet at former price levels.

Insecticides

Supplies of insecticides for agricultural use in 1945 were discussed at recent industry advisory committee meetings of the arsenical insecticides, pyrethrum and DDT industries. WPB emphasized that farmers should order sufficient calcium arsenate to provide for possible emergency use against insect infestations, primarily in the cotton States. Even though lead supplies have recently become more critical, the Chemicals Bureau has provided from its lead allotment enough for the lead arsenate requirements of the War Food Administration and the Foreign Economic Administration, WPB said.

Members of the arsenical insecticides industry advisory committee pointed out that in the majority of cases where orders for lead arsenates have already been placed, shipping instructions from consumers and dealers have not been submitted along with the orders. Because possible future delays in transportation and potential manpower difficulties may seriously affect the time of delivery, the committee unanimously recommended that consumers and dealers anticipate requirements and

—*Continued on page 72*

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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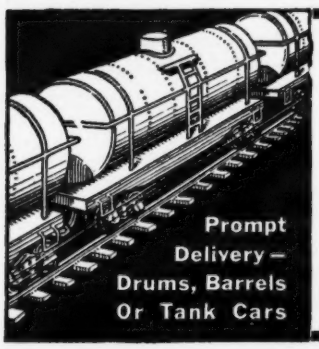

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Although trading in oils and fats slackened during the week, the market continued strong, with no prospects of relief from the tight supply situation which exists in all materials in the list.

Trading in crude menhaden and sardine oils was reduced during the week in contrast to the active trade transacted during the week previous when contracts for more than 1,000 tankcars of crude sardine oil were placed at the ceiling, if and when made for next season's production. Bids for additional quantities did not loosen up any sizable lots. Refined fish oils also were in active request, but with the bulk of available stocks sold up, sellers were limiting sales to small drum lots.

Reduced supplies of oiticica oil on spot and with practically no offerings for shipment from Brazil further strengthened this market. Tung oil continued in good inquiry and has been moving in liberal quantities at ceilings. Linseed oil activity has been reduced to the delivery of oil against contracts on the presentation of certificates indicating that buyers' inventories were below one-third the quantity used during the last quarter of 1944 in compliance with WFO 124.

Crop insurance on flax, which is being offered in 1945 for the first time by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, will enable producers to assure production returns from their 1945 flaxseed crops.

The flaxseed insurance will be very similar to the wheat program. Contracts will be for one year, however, instead of the three-year period covered by the wheat insurance contracts. The producer has a choice of two contracts—one covering up to 75 percent of the average yield and the other up to 50 percent.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in cottonseed oil futures were limited to four contracts for October delivery at 13.90c. per pound, during the week. Offerings continued light and were held at ceilings.

Consuming demand for all grades was active, and a steady volume was reported absorbed on allocation.

Inquiry for crude cottonseed oil continued keen, with offerings limited to scattered tankcars which were taken at ceilings.

Purchases totaling 8,920,000 pounds of oleomargarine at prices ranging from 16.34c. to 17.20c. per pound, according to grade, were reported by the War Food Administration, January 16; 268,000 pounds at 17¾c., January 19; 350,000 pounds at 16c. per pound, January 20; 2,360,000 pounds at 15.63c. to 16.10c. per pound, January 24, and 1,000,000 pounds at 15.63c. to 15.94c. per pound, January 25.

War Food Administration purchased 588,500 pounds of shortening, type I, at 17.83c. and 18¼c. per pound, f.o.b. works, January 19.

Federal insurance protecting a farmer's crop against loss up to 75 percent of his average yield is being offered on American upland cotton this year by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Applications for and sales of insurance are being handled through county offices of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. A farmer wishing insurance should complete his application before his earliest planting date or the date set by the corporation for his area, whichever is the earlier. A minimum of 50 applications, or applications from one-third of the cotton producers in the county, whichever is smaller, is required before the program will be in effect in that county. Maximum insured production and premium rates for individual farms will be available soon.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.31 bid
May	....	....	14.31 bid
July	....	....	14.00-14.31
September	....	....	14.00-14.31
October	13.90	13.90	13.70-13.90
December	....	....	13.60-14.00

Total sales, 4.
Cash, 14.31c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12⅝c.; Texas, 12c. (all ceiling prices).

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Oiticica oil, ½c. per lb.
Wax, candelilla, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.3	193.3	193.3	195.3

Memphis, Feb. 8.—Crude cottonseed and soybean oils continued tight, with few scattered tankcars selling at ceilings. Most mills sold well ahead. Demand active for cottonseed, peanut and soybean meals with offerings scarce. Remnants of cotton still in fields being gathered under favorable weather conditions.

Linseed Oil

Activity in the linseed oil market during the week was confined to crushers making deliveries of oil against contracts on certificates indicating that inventories were less than one-third of the quantity of oil consumed during the last quarter of 1944 in compliance with WFO 124, which became effective January 31.

Crop insurance on flax, which is being offered in 1945 for the first time by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, will enable producers to assure production returns from their 1945 flaxseed crops. The flaxseed insurance will be similar to the wheat insurance program. Contracts will be for one year, however, instead of the three-year period covered by the wheat insurance contracts. The producer has a choice of two contracts—one covering up to 75 percent of the average yield and the other up to 50 percent.

The insurance will be available through county offices of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and agents appointed by the county AAA committee. Since some flax is already planted and additional acreages will be seeded before the program can be offered, the corporation will be unable to offer this protection to all producers in 1945. Details of the program, including the yield and rate information which is necessary before applications can be written, will be announced soon through the county AAA offices.

The closing date for submitting applications will be the beginning of seeding or March 31 whichever is earlier for all areas except North Dakota, Montana and those counties in Minnesota lying north of Traverse, Grant, Douglas, Todd, Morrison, Mille Lacs, Kanabec and Pine, where the FCIC closing date is April 10.

Reports from Duluth stated crushers were bidding the prevailing ceiling for flaxseed for next season's crop and that some business was transacted.

Flaxseed markets at Minneapolis and Duluth during the week were unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 9. — No flaxseed shipments were made during the past week. Visible supply of seed was placed at 3,937,000 bushels. Argentine flaxseed was quoted at $2.26½ per bushel, nominal.

Hull, Feb. 9.—Bombay, £33, January; Calcutta, £31, January; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Consuming inquiry was active. Production sold well ahead with deliveries behind contract schedules. Offerings also were restricted owing to the sold up condition of the market. Prices were firm.

Oiticica—Scarcity of oil on the spot and of offerings for shipment from Brazil has further strengthened the market. Light supplies were firmly held at 22c. per pound, drums, for spot delivery. Consumers purchased heavily during the past few weeks.

Olive—Receipts of close to 125,000 gallons were expected shortly against contracts placed during the past two months. Little if any of this oil was expected to be offered for resale in original containers.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature in Albany, N. Y., Int. 936,

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Di Costanzo, which prohibits manufacture, possession or sale of compound or blended oil with label that it contains part olive oil unless it is labeled compound or blended oil with statement of different ingredients and their percentages.

Peanut — Demand was active with offerings scarce. Market was firm and unchanged at ceilings.

Soybean — Trading was restricted owing to the soldup production. Offerings for nearby and future delivery continued scarce.

Tung—This market was strong, with sales of good volume transacted during the past month at ceilings. Scarcity of other paint oils has increased interest from paint and varnish makers.

Fats and Greases

Greases — There was no improvement in the tight supply situation. Demand continued active and unsatisfied, with inventories of many consumers at low ebb. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Lard—Trading in lard practically at standstill. Tight supply situation was worse than any time during the past six months. The heavy government set-aside requirements and the sharp reduction in hog receipts has further aggravated the situation. Purchases of lard totaled 2,974,000 pounds at 14.30c. to 16.75c. per pound, f.o.b. works, according to grade, were reported by the War Food Administration, January 23.

Tallow — An active inquiry continued to feature this market. Offerings were limited to occasional carlots which were readily absorbed at ceilings. Inventories of most users were said to be negligible.

Animal Oils

Degras — Market remains firm and unchanged. Demand moderate but supplies were reported scarce and closely held.

Neatsfoot — Owing to the lack of offerings, market continued firm at ceilings. Deliveries against contracts absorbing output.

Oleo—Prices continued strong at ceilings. Available supplies limited. Demand good.

Fish Oils

Cod—While demand was light, the market continued steady and unchanged. Supplies on the spot were limited and held at former levels.

Menhaden—While business was reported quiet, buyers were bidding at ceiling for next season's oil on "if and when made basis." A good volume of sales was noted the week previous at the ceiling. Inquiry for refined oil was keen, but sellers were limiting offerings to small lots—5 drums and less.

Production of menhaden oil totaled 4,825,200 gallons for ten months (January-October 1944) comparing with 4,848,160 gallons during the same time last year, according to the Department of Interior.

Baltimore, February 7. — Menhaden fishing on the North Carolina coast which continued through January and into February, was brought to a final close by stormy weather last week. The end of the fall and winter season, proved to be the best, with the hauls increasing after a period when results were very disappointing. The determination to continue fishing was due, to the stiffening of the market. Recently quite a number of orders have been placed on a when-and-if-made basis for the start of the June fishing.

Sardine — Recent heavy business totaled from 1,000 to 1,500 tank cars for next season's oil, "if and when made" at the ceiling. Inquiry continued excellent during the week, but offerings were light. Refined grades also were in good request but sellers were restricting sales to small quantities. Production of sardine oil totaled 14,985,940 gallons from August 1 through November 30, 1944, against 10,778,440 gallons for the same period last season, it was reported by Department of Interior.

Los Angeles, February 7.—Demand for crude sardine oil this week exceeded the supply. Prices remained firm at the ceiling of 66.75c. per gallon in tankcars. California Sardine Products Institute reported sardine tonnage landings in Southern California at 2,909 tons for the week ending January 27th.

Fats, Oils, Output, Consumption: December

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for December, 1944, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follow:—

Vegetable Oils

	Pounds	
	Production	Consumption
Babassu, crude	[3]	[3]
Refined	[2]	[3]
Castor, No. 1, crude	10,973,000	10,315,000
No. 3, crude	3,144,000	5,445,000
Dehydrated	6,876,000	5,997,000
Sulphonated	.....	502,000
Chinawood or tung oil	[2]	958,000
Coconut, crude	13,032,000	14,276,000
Refined	5,676,000	5,827,000
Corn, crude	19,141,000	18,557,000
Refined	17,453,000	2,054,000
Cottonseed, crude	164,171,000	156,774,000
Refined	145,640,000	83,502,000
Linseed	44,126,000	47,548,000
Olive, edible	195,000	19,000
Inedible	.....	53,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	.....	208,000
Oiticica	.....	1,042,000
Palmkernel, crude	[2]	[3]
Refined	[3]	[3]
Palm, crude	.....	5,086,000
Refined	[3]	[3]
Peanut, crude or virgin[1]	10,069,000	7,223,000
Refined	6,765,000	4,481,000
Sesame	....	67,000
Soybean, crude	95,856,000	91,995,000
Refined	86,104,00	73,917,000
All other	3,247,000	3,927,000

Animal Fats

Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)	175,029,000	16,632,000
Neatsfoot oil	173,000	378,000
Tallow, edible	7,293,000	7,014,000
Inedible	76,635,000	94,882,000

Fish Oils[4]

Codliver oil	369,000	726,000
Cod oil	108,000	890,000
Marine mammal oil	.....	1,095,000
Other fish oil except liver oil	[5]13,750,000	26,994,000
Other liver oil	469,000	834,000

Greases

Greases (including garbage and house), other than wool	48,474,000	57,762,000
Wool grease	1,303,000	1,836,000

Secondary Products

Animal fat and oil fatty acids	16,221,000	19,177,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	2,943,000	3,211,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	4,225,000	707,000
Grease and lard oil	4,169,000	4,189,000
Oleo oil	3,575,000	1,199,000
Red oil or oleic acid	5,698,000	5,660,000
Stearic acid	4,264,000	3,727,000
Foots, from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	[3]	92,000
Stearin, animal, edible	2,207,000	1,540,000
Inedible	3,122,000	1,399,000
Stearin, vegetable oil, winter	5,044,000	6,980,000
Tallow oil	2,300,000	929,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc	16,353,000	13,808,000

Other Products

Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)	8,800,000	7,548,000
crude (100% basis)	15,419,000	16,594,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	7,587,000	5,982,000
Hydrogenated oils, edible	83,326,000	79,450,000
Inedible	26,774,000	25,686,000
Shortening	111,349,000	332,000
Winterized vegetable oils	23,230,000	.....

[1] Bureau of Agricultural Economics collected the date from peanut oil producers.
[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.
[5] Includes 12,778,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard, and 689,000 pounds of menhaden for December, and corresponding figures for November are 21,872,000 and 2,649,000.

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Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Conditions in this market continued tight. Output sold well ahead with producers unable to offer except in small lots to cover users' needs. Scarcity of pressing stock has lowered the production. Prices held at ceilings.

Stearic Acid — Inquiry was keen with supplies inadequate to cover demand. Sellers were restricting sales to limited quantities. Production sold well ahead. Quotations firm at ceilings.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Limited quantities were readily absorbed at ceilings. Consuming inquiry continued active.

Linseed Meal — Offerings continued scanty. Business was quiet. Demand active for delivery against contracts.

Peanut Meal—Buyers in the market for supplies, but sales were confined to scattered carlots. Market firm at ceilings.

Soybean Meal—Inquiry continued excellent. Demand was unsatisfied as production sold well ahead and offerings not available.

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—Current production of copra meal moved out on contracts but additional offerings for February shipment are in prospect because of recent copra arrivals. Cottonseed meal also was in good demand but receipts were restricted to small, scattered lots. California production of cottonseed cake and meal during August through December totaled only 21,824 tons, the smallest for any corresponding period since 1932. This compares with 25,396 tons last year and 45,981 tons two years ago. Shipments during the same period amounted to 18,535 tons compared with 22,879 tons a year ago and 43,575 tons two years ago, according to the Federal-State Market News Service.

Soybean meal was in good demand but large orders went unplaced because of small offerings. Central western crushers were generally reported as well sold ahead and Texas mills had less soybean meal to offer than in recent weeks.

Waxes

Beeswax—A minor change in the regulation governing maximum prices of vegetable waxes and beeswax was announced by the Office of Price Administration, effective February 13.

The change is directed at eliminating abuse of the provision permitting importers to add to their maximum purchase prices abroad actual additional shipping charges resulting from the use of ocean ports of origin more distant from the point of supply than the port customarily used.

The amendment requires importers who add these additional shipping charges to their foreign purchase prices to file the following information with OPA's national office within two weeks after such purchase:—(1) Type of vegetable wax or beeswax, (2) quantity purchased and price, (3) inland point of shipment, (4) normal ocean port of origin and freight thereto, (5) actual ocean port of origin and freight thereto, and (6) reason why normal ocean port was not used.

This action makes it a violation of the regulation for importers to pay the higher price for waxes abroad, unless the extra shipping charges are justified by the information filed with OPA. Failure to file the information is also a violation of the regulation. The amendment was issued following a recent meeting with the industry advisory committee on vegetable waxes and beeswax, OPA said, where it was agreed that steps should be taken to halt abuses of the extra freight provision.

Candelilla—Limited supplies on the spot and curtailment of shipments from Mexico owing to embargos have strengthened the market. Crude was advanced to 35c. to 36c. per pound, for ton lots, spot delivery.

Carnauba—With no offerings for shipments from Brazil and none available on the spot, this market continued strong. Consuming inquiry concontinued excellent and bids at ceilings were turned down.

Montan — Producers of domestic were offering immediate delivery at 30c. to 35c. per pound, in bags according to quantity.

Ouricury — Increased inquiry was noted for prompt and nearby shipment from Brazil. Offerings were not liberal with quotations steady at ceilings.

A. Gross & Co. Elects Adams Ass't Vice-Pres.

Eugene W. Adams, who has resumed his civilian status, has returned to A. Gross & Company, manufacturers of stearic acid and red oil, as assistant vice president.

He enlisted in the United States Coast Guard in September, 1942, and saw combat action as commanding officer of a sub-chaser. He held the rank of lieutenant (j.g.) while in the service. For the time being, Mr. Adams will be stationed at the main office of the company at 652 Doremus avenue, Newark. Later on he will resume his duties in the New York office at 295 Madison avenue.

Hirshberg Paint Marks One Hundred Years

The Hirshberg Paint Company, Baltimore, is observing its 100th anniversary. This business was started by Henry Hirshberg & Co. to make paints, colors, etc., and distributing oils, glass, brushes, etc., and was continued by his sons, Moses H. Hirshberg and Nathan H. Hirshberg. They were later joined by their brother-in-law, Isaac Hollander, at which time the name of the firm was changed to Hirshberg, Hollander & Co. As a partnership it continued under that name until 1918, when the business was incorporated as The Hirshberg Paint Company.

Detroit Paint Club Hears E.T. Trigg

Detroit Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association held its regular monthly meeting at the Whittier hotel January 11. Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, was the principal speaker. The next monthly meeting of the association will be held at the Wardell hotel February 26.

Western Asphalt Ass'n Elects Officers

J. R. Keane has been elected president of the Western Asphalt Association. Other officers elected were:—Vice-presidents, J. R. Pemberton and R. M. Blodgett; treasurer, C. W. Powell.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Grinders and liquefiers of imported solid quebracho extract have been granted increases in their present ceiling prices, the Office of Price Administration announced, effective Feb. 15, 1945.

Ground clarified extract, 70 percent tannin basis, was increased 90 cents per 100 pounds; ground extract, no tannin basis (for oil well drilling) 83 cents per 100 pounds; and liquid extract, 35 percent tannin basis 45 cents per 100 pounds.

This action is necessary to restore the normal operating margins for grinders and liquefiers of the commodity. Ultimate users, principally tanners of leather, will absorb the increases, OPA said.

Importers selling from warehouses, and distributors who have prices established by OPA under section 7(b) of the imported vegetable tanning materials regulation, are also granted similar increases in their prices. The volume of such sales is very small. Another slight change in the regulation, which is spelled out in detail in the amendment, relates to the handling of shipping charges involved in moving the material from Buenos Aires to Montevideo before it is loaded for shipment to this country.

Reductions have been made in processors' ceiling prices on manufactured egg products, the Office of Price Administration announced in amendment 2 to revised MPR No. 333.

The ceilings on dried egg albumen are reduced by seven cents a pound, on whole dried eggs by three cents a pound, on dried egg yolks by two cents a pound, and on frozen eggs by 8/10ths of a cent a pound. These reductions are effective March 1, 1945, and apply for the rest of this year for various basing point cities for each month of the year.

This action follows an adjustment in shell egg prices on October 1, 1944, which reduced the ceiling prices of "current receipt" grade eggs by one cent a dozen during the 1945 Spring period of flush production. OPA also explained that the reduction was necessary to maintain a proper procurement relationship between shell egg operators, breakers and driers.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride—Conditions continued steady, with demand moderate for prompt requirements. Prices well held.

Alumina Formate — Trading was restricted to moderate quantities for immediate needs. Supplies were not liberal but sufficient to cover current demand. Prices steady.

Bichromates — Withdrawals against contracts continued active. Market was firm. Production was readily absorbed for military and civilian use. Quotations were firm at ceilings.

Soda Formate — Consumers taking sizable quantities on former contracts. Market remains steady with supplies light. Prices were firm.

Sulphonated Oils — Steady demand noted for tallow which was in small supply and firm owing to the scarcity of the basic material. Castor oil was in fair request for prompt needs.

Zinc Dust—Production of zinc dust totaled 2,298 short tons during November against 2,500 tons in October. Shipments were 1,920 tons in November and stocks at the end of the month amounted to 1,218 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Demand routine and confined to small lots. Prices were steady. Supplies were low.

Fustic — Consumers absorbing moderate quantities for actual needs only. Supplies limited. Quotations steady.

Logwood — Trading was spasmodic and mainly for immediate delivery. Stocks light. Prices unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg — OPA announced lower price ceilings of 7 cents per pound for egg albumen, effective March 1, and to apply on each monthly schedule for the balance of the year, by amending MPR No. 333. OPA also explained that the reduction was necessary to maintain a proper procurement relationship between shell egg operators, breakers and driers. Demand for egg albumen was moderate. Supplies were limited and the market was firm at current quotations.

Egg Yolk—Price ceilings for egg yolk were reduced by OPA to the extent of 2 cents per pound commencing March 1 and to continue in effect on each monthly price schedule during the balance of the year. OPA also explained that the reduction was necessary to maintain the proper purchasing relationship between shell egg operators, breakers and driers. Scarcity of supplies on the spot continued to keep the market strong. Quotations were well held with small lots moving at $1.12 to $1.16 per pound, depending upon seller.

Starch, Corn—Consuming demand against contracts continued active but deliveries were delayed by the railroad embargo which was lifted early in the week. Market continued firm with quotations well held at ceilings. Visible corn supply increased 325,000 bushels to 18,021,000 bushels for the week ended February 3, as compared with 18,433,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Starch, Sweet Potato—Ceiling prices f.o.b. shipping point now in effect for sweet potatoes of the 1944 crop sold in containers will be continued for the 1945 crop, OPA said.

Tapioca Flour—Consumers inventories have been steadily declining and with replacements practically unobtainable, the use of substitutes shows a sharp increase. Stocks on the spot were nil and quotations entirely nominal at ceilings.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi — Consuming inquiry for nearby and forward requirements continued active. Trading was light because of restricted offerings at primary centers. Prices were firmer with sellers advancing quotations $3 per ton for shipment.

Mangrove Bark — Supplies of bark were reported scarcer at producing centers, and offerings for shipments were materially reduced. Buying interest was quite active. Quotations were steady and unchanged. Extract continued scarce.

Myrobalans — Recent replacements have improved the supply situation and inquiry slackened during the week. Offerings for shipment from primary markets were more liberal. Prices were easy, declining $1.50 per ton for whole J1 and $3 per ton for J2 from the recent high levels.

Quebracho — Buying interest for solid extract continued active for prompt and forward shipment. Trading was of good volume at ceilings.

OPA announced higher price ceilings for liquid and ground extract, effective February 15. Ground clarified extract, 70 percent tannin basis, was increased 90c per 100 pounds; ground extract, no tannin basis, 83c per 100 pounds, and liquid extract, 35 percent tannin, 45c per 100 pounds. Ultimate consumers will absorb the increases, OPA said.

Tara Powder — Demand was quiet. Supplies were not liberal and offered at former levels.

Wattle Bark—Owing to the inability to get offers for shipment of bark and extract from producing points, business continued quiet during the week. Reports from Africa were to the effect that supplies were unavailable for shipment at present and also uncertain for the second quarter of the year. Quotations were strong at ceilings. Receipts of bark totaled 9,210 bags and extract 2,955 bags for delivery against former contracts.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Divi-divi, $3 per ton.

Prices Reduced

Myrobalans, J1, $1.50 per ton.
Myrobalans, J2, $3 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
284.6	284.0	284.0	267.4

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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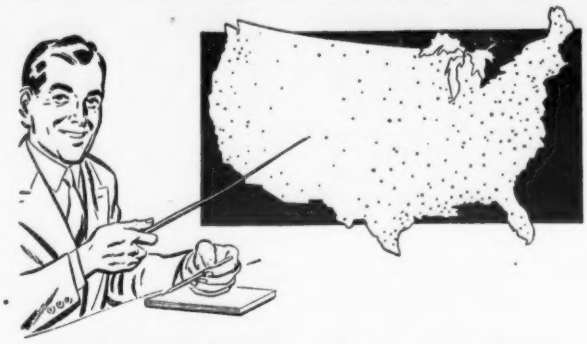

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price features in the drug and fine chemical market last week were the somewhat unexpected rise in minimum quotations on dibutyl phthalate, and a decline in spot quotations on menthol of the 1944 crop. Quicksilver continued to be a strong feature in which good demand battled with insufficient supplies except as metal may be obtained from the government stockpile. Naturally, mercurials were in a position of strength.

When prices were reduced recently on butyl alcohol, some had expected a reduction in the dibutyl phthalate schedule of the minimum seller. Instead, he raised prices when setting the February schedule. Other sellers kept prices unchanged. Most solvents continued to be in tight supply because of the maintenance of war-product consumption at high levels.

Weakness in menthol was the product of expectations concerning Brazilian prices when the delayed 1945 crop is marketed. A deal of spot material held over from 1944 production seeks buyers and under competition sales are effected under fairly competitive conditions.

Codliver oil moved in fair volume but always at prices close to being strong. Production in Norway is underway, to what extent no one knows and, to this time, solely for the benefit of the German conquerors. Yet, that aspect of production can be changed very suddenly by war events and Norwegian fishing equipment could be increased quickly.

Canada has reduced its price on penicillin, and no longer requires distribution permits on thiamine hydrochloride. Brazil has put penicillin under price control, permitting importers a 35 percent margin of profit, and dealers 15 percent.

One hundred thirty-three wholesale druggists, reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $25,304,000 in December, showed a decrease of 11 percent from November and a decrease of 3 percent from November inventories. In comparison with November, 1943, sales were off 8 percent and their inventories were 10 percent larger.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Castor beans, $2 per long ton.
Dibutyl phthalate, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Menthol, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
231.6	233.1	231.3	243.7

Acetone—Business was strictly for war account. The pressure of supplies was strong and production did little more than provide for contracts held by essential manufacturers. No relief appeared to be in sight.

Acetophenetidin—Business was exceptionally steady and volume accounted for available supplies and prevented creation of unsold stocks of important size.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—Activity was well up to the excellent volume of transactions of record for a long time past. All essential requirements are being met on a reasonably prompt delivery basis.

Acid, Benzoic—The USP item was firm to strong and supplies were moderate in size and little if any in excess of present consuming requirements. Production limitations stem from the amount of raw material made available.

Acid, Boric—The supply situation appears satisfactory and consumption holds at steady totals. Prices appeared to be completely stabilized.

Acid, Gallic—No surplus of supply was in hand and some distributors continued to report some difficulty in making total prompt deliveries. Prices were firm.

Acid, Mandelic — Production and consumption seemed to be in reasonable balance. Demand involved conservative quantities for the most part and the business was placed in a market lacking much in the way of real competition.

Acid, Salicylic—Demand for USP reached slightly higher totals in some dealer quarters. Producers indicated that activity was along lines current for some time past.

Adeps Lanae—Less price shading and adherence to prices usually at ceiling limits was reported last week. Some intimated that the situation was fairly tight at the moment.

Aloin—It was intimated before an investigating committee of Congress that the army holds extraordinary quantities of this article in pill form.

Ammonia Citrate—The supply situation was fairly tight and producers exercised substantial control over the quantities to be delivered. Their attitude toward business was one of some reserve.

Amyl Oleate—Production has virtually stopped and the former sources of supply have withdrawn quotations and indicate in one instance that production will be undertaken only in the instance of actual orders.

Bismuth Metal and Salts—Although raw material was believed to be available in ample quantities, the last advise was that there would be no early removal of WPB allocation of metal and its derivatives.

Bromine and Bromides — Bromine and the major bromides were steady. Major producers have established price levels that tend to check any tendency on the part of others to shade prices. Minor bromides remain unchanged still, notwithstanding the recent reduction in raw material prices.

Caffeine—Some of the current domestic production is being offered by one maker to others rather than solely to the manufacturing consumer. Some 30,000 pounds have been reported recently so offered.

Camphor Monobromated — The move to drop this item from the forthcoming N. F. VIII has ended and the revision committee has decided to continue the standards in the N. F., as heretofore.

Castor Oil — Sellers' asking prices for beans have been advanced to $77 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports but so far as can be learned no business has been done thereat. Stocks of beans here gained by 1,885,650 pounds, bring the total of imports since January 1 to 16,054,650 pounds. This latter figure compares with 39,967,950 pounds the corresponding period a year ago. Movement of oil into consumption was active under the steady pressure arising from needs of an especially essential character.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Castor oil prices are: —Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, carlots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than carlots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, carlots, 14¾c.; drums, less than carlots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Corn Syrup—The demand was very active and those selling South American material not only sold from their own warehoused stocks but also were in the market for such spot purchases as might be made. In other words, sellers were also buyers.

Creosote — A rise in inquiries from distributing agencies was noted and the movement into sales and consumption channels was definitely along seasonal lines. Creosote carbonade and hardwood creosote were the main movers.

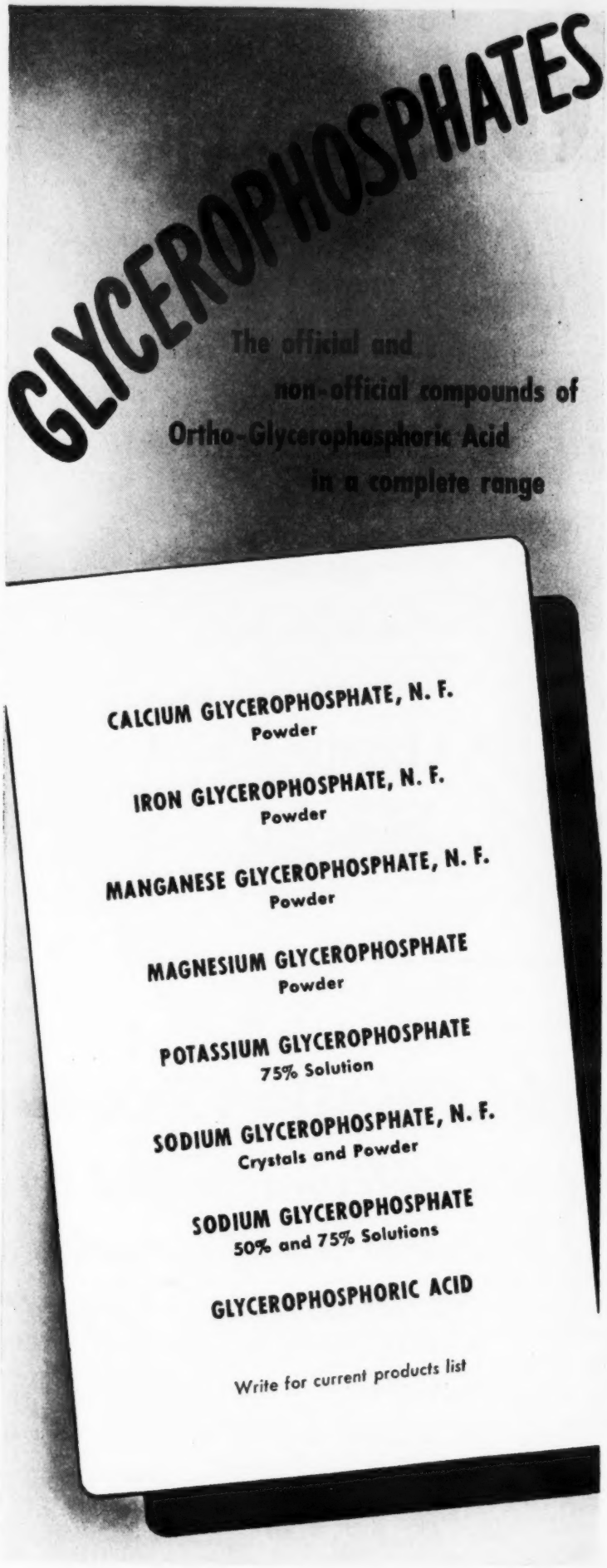
Dibutyl Phthalate — The minimum sellers in recent months raised his quotation to 19.80c. per pound in tanks, a rise of ½c. that took place notwithstanding the recent downward movement in quotations on butyl alcohol. Other sellers of phthalate continued their prices unchanged.

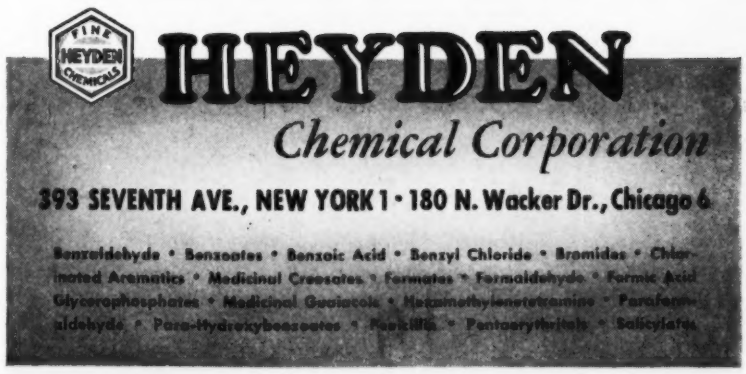
Fishliver Oils—Production is hampered by insufficient supplies of livers, particularly on the Pacific Coast. Trade activity has been lightened in some measure by the expectation that some change in ceilings will be made by OPA. WFA bought 71,329 millions of vitamin A oil on January 26 at 27½c. per million units.

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—Market remains quiet with few offerings. Little trading was reported. Fish livers from Mexico have been short and of low potency.

Glycerin—New features were lacking. Steady movement into consumption was reported and volume was reported to be excellent. However,

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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consuming requirements run to excellent totals and the need for material appears to be on the rise. Details of retail ceiling prices on glycerin base antifreezes will be found elsewhere.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Ruling prices are:—Chemically pure, tankcar, 15c. per pound; drums, carlots, 15c.; drums, less than carlots, 15¾c.; high gravity, tankcar, 14¼c.; drums, carlots, 14½c.; drums, less than carlots, 15c.

Lithium Compounds—The revision committee of the National Formulary has rejected a proposal to remove lithium benzoate, citrate, carbonate, and salicylate from the forthcoming N. F. VIII. Monographs will be continued in that volume.

Menthol—Considered opinion on this spot was that Brazil will have a good deal of menthol to market this year. That chances favor it being marketed at lower rather than higher prices. That shipment may be subject to some delay because of production limitations. And that there is a deal of comparatively high cost 1944 crop menthol still unsold on this market. Spot prices were lower at $12.75 to $13 per pound and sales in moderate quantities were made at the inside of the range. London quotes Brazilian menthol at 85s. to 95s. per pound, equivalent to about $17 to $19 per pound.

Mercurials—Prices were firm and fairly well in line with the prices now being paid for raw material. The tendency, if any, was upward because of the steady rise of quicksilver toward its ceiling, a locality which many believe will be reached before any downward turn of values.

Penicillin—Brazil has put this item under price control by the Coordinator of Economic Mobilization. Importers are allowed a 36 percent margin of profit; retailers, 15 percent. Easing of WPB civilian controls is forecast. Since February 1, the monthly quotes of more than 2,700 depot hospitals has been increased 20 percent. Details elsewhere.

Potash Citrate—Sellers show reserve, gauging deliveries closely to their ability to produce on the basis of the subnormal availability of some raw materials.

Quicksilver—It is not easy to get prompt delivery metal in any quarter. On spot, stocks were almost nonexistent. On the Pacific Coast, business was restricted mainly to futures of a rather distant sort. The belief here is that prices are likely to go to ceiling limits unless the OPA shall check the trend in that direction. Since the government paid high prices for the metal it now released to consumers from its stockpile, to expect a lowering of ceiling prices would appear to be utopian. Canada has put quicksilver on the list of materials for which no export license is required.

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—The quicksilver market here this week continued strong with little metal offered. Pacific Coast producers were quoting metal between $170 and $180 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Quinine—According to reports from Ecuador, manufacturers of quinine, totaquin and other derivatives of cinchona bark must submit to their government a monthly report showing in detail the production of these entities. Also, they must sell to the board of health up to 50 percent of their output at a price of 500 sucres per kilo of sulphate, which terms the government may modify according to circumstances both as to quota and price. The excess over the amount taken by the board of health may be sold only under license, application for which has been made known to the United States Commercial Company.

Thiamine—Canada no longer requires distribution permits.

Rheem Co. Awarded Mortar Shells Contract

Rheem Manufacturing Company, New York, has been awarded a contract by the army to machine 4.2-inch steel mortar shells for chemical warfare use. The shells will be produced at Houston, Texas, where new buildings will be erected by Defense Plant Corporation on 200,000 square feet of space adjoining Rheem's present plant in that city, which is engaged in making antitank and personnel mines and steel shipping containers for the armed services. Production of the 4.2-inch shells is scheduled to begin in May.

Carey with Tussy

Captain Paul Carey, who has been assigned to inactive duty after having been in the United States Marine Corps since November, 1942, has resumed his duties as sales manager of Tussy Cosmetiques, division of Lehn & Fink.

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Gets Legion of Merit

Col. Lowell Weicker, a vice-president of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, now serving as executive director of intelligence for the Air Service Command of U.S.S. A.F.E., was reported in London dispatches to have been presented with the Legion of Merit for intelligence work for the United States Army Air Forces in the United Kingdom and Russia.

Fiber Shipping

—Continued from page 5

Under the amendment, the vast variety of schedule III products lose their separate carton quotas, as previously established in relation to a base period, and come under a blanket provision that limits a packer to a calendar quarter usage of 95 percent of the containerboard content (in terms of both weight and square feet) legally used by him in the corresponding calendar quarter of 1944, or to 23¾ percent of the total 1944 use. The amended order now provides that any unused portion of a quarterly quota may not be added to the next quarter's quota, and borrowing from one quarter to another is prohibited.

Shipping containers used for military purposes in 1944 must be excluded from the base upon which the packing quotas are computed; formerly such containers could be included. However, containers to be used for military purposes in 1945 are not chargeable to the packer's quota.

"Reshippers" are to be counted as "new" containers and must be included in the packer's 1944 base usage. They are chargeable to the packer's 1945 quota. Bona fide used cartons, however, remain outside the provisions of Order L-317. A "reshipper" is defined as any new contanier, made in whole or in part from solid or corrugated fiber, that contains empty inner containers (such as glass jars, cans, etc.) received by the packer, and which is then used by him for shipping inner containers packed by him with some product.

Some products that appear on Schedule III of the order for the first time include small agricultural equipment, antifreeze liquids, commercial fishing equipment, office machinery, lubricating oils and grease. Carton specifications for meats and other packing-house products listed under Schedule IV are essentially the same as those previously established, but the former option of using 85 percent of 1943 carton usage is revoked.

WPB officials said that full compliance with the revised L-317 is necessary if more drastic controls are to be avoided. Enforcement will be strict, they said. WPB emphasized that, more than ever before, conservation of containers is still an urgent matter and reuse of cartons is essential.

Chemical Interests Vested by APC

Property of enemy aliens recently vested by the Alien Property Custodian included chemical and related items belonging to Rudolph Hejcmann, Liqueur Werke A. G., C. Lorenz A. G., Minami Manshu Tetsudo K. K., Karl Schrader, and Siemens & Halske als.

United States patents involved are:—

1,640,782 (automatic closure for collapsible tubes).

1,664,975 (dispensing closure for bottles).

1,892,366 (method of extracting fatty oil).

1,892,490 (medicinal agent).

Re-18,378 (purification of metals).

Registered trademark 208,887 (sterilizing solution for local anesthesia and surgical purposes) also has been vested.

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Stockpiling Report

—Continued from page 3

consideration. Included in the report were detailed recommendations on the maximum and minimum amounts of strategic minerals or metals which should be held in the stockpile, but for obvious security reasons these are being held confidential for the time being. The report does contain, however, the board's latest list of strategic and critical materials broken down into groups as between those which should be stockpiled and those not so recommended.

Detailed information also is given in the report on stockpiling operations that have taken place up to October 31, 1944, under the stockpiling law of June 7, 1939, which authorized the expenditures of upwards of $100,000,000 for purchase of strategic and critical materials. These figures, being made public for the first time, do not embrace all the stockpiling operations of the government, however, since most of this has been carried on since the war by the RFC under expanded authority given it by congress in June, 1940. Nor are these accumulations being made public.

The statistical summary of stockpile activity under the act of June 7, 1939, contained in the report, is as follows:—

	Quantity purchased to Oct. 31, 1944	Balance in stock pile Oct. 31, 1944
Cadmium, lbs.	399,672.47	.....
Chrome ore, long tons	239,839	239,839
Manganese ore, long tons	128,666	128,666
Mercury, flasks	20,010	20,010
Mica—		
Block, lbs.	700,646¾	.....
Splittings, lbs.	5,000,512½	5,000,512½
Monazite sand, metric tons	2,934	2,934
Optical glass, lbs.	12,176¾	.....
Quartz crystals, lbs.	52,413	37,695
Quinine hydrobromide, ozs.	1,491,457	1,491,457
Quinine sulphate, ozs.	7,194,749	2,277,367
Tin (pig), short tons.	11,457	11,457
Tungsten ore, short tons	5,830	5,830

The current list of strategic and critical materials follows:—

Group A

(Materials for which stockpiling is deemed the only satisfactory means of insuring an adequate supply for a future emergency.)

Agar.
Antimony.
Asbestos:—[1]
  Rhodesian chrysotile.
  South African amosite.
Bauxite.
Beryl.
Bismuth.
Cadmium.
Castor oil.[2]
Celestite.
Chromite:—
  Metallurgical grade.
  Refractory grade:—
    Rhodesian origin.
    Other origin.
Cobalt.
Coconut oil.[2]
Columbite.
Copper.
Cordage fibers:—[2]
  Manila.
  Sisal.
Corundum.
Diamonds, industrial.
Emetine.
Graphite:—
  Amorphous lump.
  Flake.
Hyoscine.
Iodine.[1]
Kapok.[2]
Kyanite, Indian.
Lead.
Manganese ore:—
  Battery grade.
  Metallurgical grade.
Mercury.
Mica:—
  Muscovite block and film, good stained and better.
  Muscovite splittings.
  Phlogopite splittings.
Monazite.
Nickel.
Opium.[1 3]
Optical glass.
Palm oil.[2]
Pepper.
Platinum group metals:—
  Iridium.
  Platinum.
Pyrethrum:—[2]
  Quartz crystals.
Quebracho.
Quinidine.
Quinine.[1]
Rapeseed oil.[2]
Rubber:—[1 2]
  Crude rubber.
  Natural rubber latex.
Rutile.
Sapphire, and ruby.
Shellac.[2]
Sperm oil.[2]
Talc, steatite, block or lava.
  Tantalite.
Tin.
Tung oil.[2]
Tungsten.
Vanadium.
Zinc.
Zirconium ores:—
  Baddeleyite.
  Zircon.

Group B

(Materials practicable for stockpiling, but recommended for acquisition only to the extent available for transfer from Government agencies because adequacy of supply can be insured either by stimulation of existing North American production or by partial or complete use of available substitutes.)

Aluminum.
Barite.
Chalk, English.
Chromite.
  Chemical grade.
Cryolite, natural.
Emery.
Fluorspar.
  Acid grade.
  Metallurgical grade.
Graphite.
  Crystalline fines.
Magnesium.[1]
Mica.
  Muscovite block, stained and lower.
  Phlogopite block.
Molybdenum.
Platinum group metals.
  Osmium.
  Palladium.
  Rhodium.
  Ruthenium.
Selenium.
Talc, steatite, ground.
Wool.[1 2]

Group C

(Materials which are not now recommended for stockpiling.)

Asbestos.[1]
  Canadian chrysotile.
Bristles, pig and hog.[2]
Burlap, jute.[2]
Cordage, fibers.[2]
  Hemp, true American.
  Henequen.
  Jute.
Cork.[2]
Iron ore.
Leather.[1 2]
  Cattle hides.
    Heavy.
    Light.
  Calf and kip skins.
Loofa sponges.[1]
Lumber.
  Balsa.
  Mahogany.
Petroleum and petroleum products.[1 2]
Radium.[1 2]
Scrap, iron and steel.
Sesame oil.[2]

[1] Require special storage conditions.
[2] Require rotation of stocks.
[3] Stocks to be held by Treasury Department, Bureau of Narcotics.

In its recommendations to Congress for future stockpile legislation the board said that there were several undesirable features of established policy relating to the procurement and release of material that should be eliminated. In view of the substantial depletion of domestic resources during the present war, statutory domestic preference requirements, allowing a year for deliveries from domestic production and preference for domestic materials, as provided in the act of June 7, 1939, and the Buy American Act, respectively, are too restrictive, it was stated, and these requirements should be relaxed.

Provision should also be made, it was stated, to permit the disposal of materials in stockpiles which have become obsolete, due to technological developments, as well as to permit rotation of those which are subject to deterioration.

The board further emphasized that the acquisitions of stockpiles in even the minimum quantities recommended in the report must be gradual and will require periods ranging from one to ten years, depending upon the material to be accumulated. This is because production of some of the materials in normal times is little beyond normal requirements of peacetime industry, it was noted. In view of this fact, and the likelihood that in a future war we would not have the time required to make the necessary

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provisions for materials, it is important that an early beginning be made toward accomplishing a sound stockpile program.

An argument advanced in the report in favor of a more aggressive stockpiling program than had been resorted to prior to the present war, follows:

The domestic production of certain minerals and metals in this war has increased beyond all previous records, and our reserves have been depleted at an alarming rate. The quantity of minerals produced in 1943 was 57 percent greater than the output in 1918 and 23 percent above that in the boom year, 1929. Unless new reserves are discovered t,herefore, our country in the future will be even more dependent upon foreign sources than it has been in the past and, to a large extent, stockpile goals must therefore be raised. The continuance of the existing domestic program of exploration of natural resources is clearly imperative. In addition, the rapid depletion of our domestic reserves emphasizes the extreme importance of developing a program for obtaining information on the location and extent of world resources and for acquiring stock piles of raw materials in which this country is largely deficient.

Penicillin Production

—Continued from page 3

500,000,000 units in January, 1944. Military requirements for penicillin will tend to decrease in a few months as stocks are built up, military representatives reported.

The committee discussed means of increasing the available supply of amyl acetate, used in the production of penicillin. Amyl acetate is also required in the manufacture of protective coatings to meet military specifications. WPB suggested that other solvents be developed in order to reduce the overall consumption of amyl acetate, and that the industry make a survey of its present recovery systems to ascertain if amyl acetate is being efficiently recovered. To the extent possible, production methods should be improved so that the output of penicillin is increased without the use of more amyl acetate, WPB emphasized.

Shipments of penicillin by the Foreign Economic Administration for distribution to allies and friendly neutrals totaled 1,000,000,000 units in June, 1944, and has been substantially increased since that date, the committee was told. These shipments have been made only to those areas in which penicillin control committees have been established, and detailed monthly reports are required from each committee.

Penicillin Pretesting

—Continued from page 3

will solve the problem of prospective exporters of penicillin products to countries which require a certificate of compliance with the laws of the United States.

The legislation being proposed is an amendment to section 506 of the food, drug, and cosmetic act, patterned after the insulin amendment of December, 1941. It contains a proviso recommended by a number of manufacturing groups authorizing the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency to withdraw the requirement for certication for any penicillin product if future developments in production, distribution, and use are such as to justify a conclusion that certification is no longer required in the public interest.

It provides also for the cost of the certification to be borne by the manufacturers. Dr. Dunbar estimates this cost will range from $10 to $25 a batch, depending on the size of the lot. It is estimated that not more than eight days will be required for the testing operations and in emergency cases arrangements can be made to report to manufacturers by telegram or long distance telephone the clearance of their products.

Palmer to Participate In Legal Aid Drive

Carleton H. Palmer, chairman of the board of E. R. Squibb & Sons, Pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, has accepted the chairmanship of the drugs division of the committee for The Legal Aid Society 1945 Appeal, of which Irving S. Olds, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, is general chairman. The campaign to raise the $160,000-goal of the appeal will be officially launched at the annual meeting of the society on February 28 at the Downtown Association, 60 Pine street.

Baker Castor Oil Company, Los Angeles, Calif., has been issued a building permit for construction of a cooling tower, to cost $17,000.

NF Committee Rescinds Deletions

The National Formulary Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association has voted to retain in the eighth revision of the compendium official monographs on the following articles included among a number previously scheduled for deletion:—

Apocynum, bryonia, calumba, caulophyllum, convallaria, echinacea, eupatorium, extract of hydrastis, kola, lithium benzoate, lithium carbonate, lithium citrate, lithium salicylate, monobromated camphor, orris root, viburnum opulus.

Heyden Chemical Contract With DPC Increased

Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has increased its contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide additional plant facilities at Princeton, N. J., at a cost of approximately $120,000, resulting in an overall commitment of approximately $2,-8C0,000. Heyden Chemical will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

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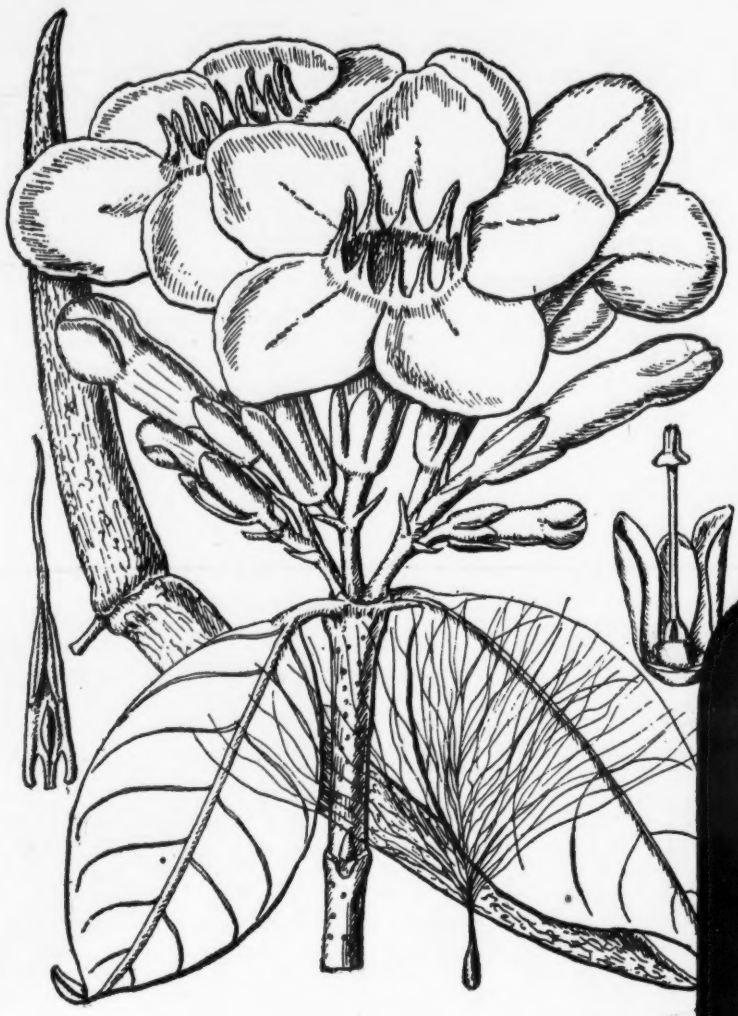

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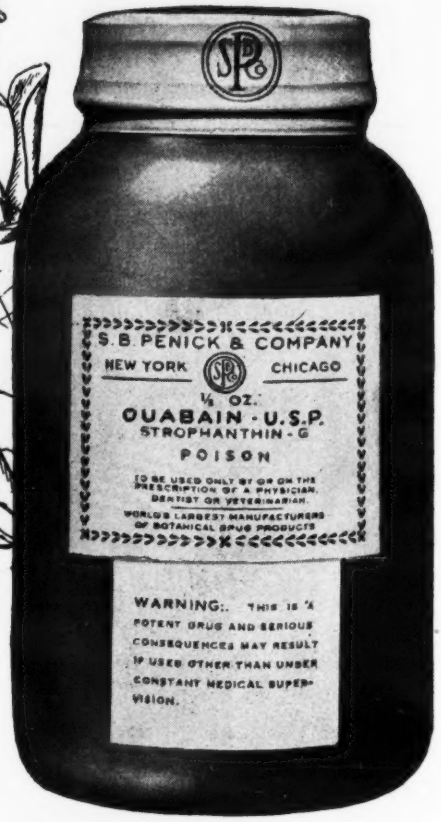
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The feature of prominence in the botanical drug market last week was the release of price information connected with the petition of the American Spice Trade Association for higher price ceilings on cumin, dill, fennel, fenugreek, white poppy, Turkish poppy, hulled sesame seeds, and turmeric root.

The move for higher price ceilings was forced by the fact that the several primary markets from whence come these materials hold stocks at prices far too high to serve as a basis upon which to erect prices to govern sales into consumption on arrival in this country. The proposal of the ASTA is as follows:

	Per pound	
	Present adjusted ceiling	Requested price ceiling
Cumin seed	14.777c	25.00c
Dill seed	7.493c	12.00c
Fennel seed	7.493c	21.00c
Fenugreek seed	7.493c	14.00c
Poppy seed, white	8.325c	18.00c
Turkish	30.15c	39.00c
Sesame seed, hulled	9.99c	20.00c
Turmeric root	9.99c	14.00c

With the intention of being informative regarding the possibilities of growing here some of the botanical drugs formerly imported, the Department of Commerce in a report points out possible areas for cultivation as follows:—Aconite root, northern states, mountain areas of New England and northern California; belladonna leaf and root, northern states and California; cinchona bark, Puerto Rico and insular possessions; digitalis, Northern states, Pacific northwest; ergot, wherever rye grain is grown; henbane leaves, northern and western states; nux vomica, Puerto Rico and insular possession; stramonium leaves and seed, practically everywhere; and poppy seed, summer crop in northern states, winter crop in southwest.

Another development during the week was the announcement by the revision committee of National Formulary that it will include in its 8th revision of that volume standards on black Indian hemp root, blue cohosh root, boneset herb, lily of the valley root, orris root, and cramp bark. Their omission had been proposed.

Price features in the market were confined to the condimental division, most of which movements were upward. An exception was vanilla beans which sold down following a restoration of deliveries of Bourbon beans when some 100 tons became available.

Balsams

Peru — Jobbing business was very fair but larger need had yet to develop. Prices displayed substantial stability.

Tolu — The market was quiet as to demand and steady as to price in the absence of much competition.

Barks

Cramp—The idea of excluding this item from the National Formulary has been abandoned and it will appear in the forthcoming N. F., VIII.

Cinchona—By executive decree No. 279, issued by the government of Ecuador, an export license is necessary to ship out of the country. Notice of the export must be given the U. S. Commercial Company.

Orange Peel—Moderate sized stocks were in firm price position but interest in the item was not vigorous last week and a rather quiet period was reported.

Soap—Requirements of this country have been well cared for. Last reports indicated a rather routine interest prevailing among consumers, yet the price position was firmly maintained.

Beans

Vanilla—About 100 tons, being 2,502 cases, of Bourbon vanilla beans became available last week, being material sent here as partial replacement of the large quantity of beans lost at sea many months ago. The consensus is that most of this 100 tons will be applied against contracts outstanding at the time when the original shipment parcel was lost by enemy action. The spot price on Bourbons was reckoned over the range $7.75 to $8.50 per pound according to quantity. Mexican whole beans were $10.50 to $11, and cuts were $9.50 to $10 without much being available, it being between seasons.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Caraway, Canadian, 3c. per lb.
California, Dutch-type, 1c. per lb.
Spanish, dewhiskered, 2c. per lb.
Cardamom, bleached, bold, 15c. per lb.
medium, 17c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Chilean, choice. 1c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Portuguese, 2¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Marjoram, Chilean, 1c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.
Mexican, whole, 50c. per lb.
cuts, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
244.0	244.0	244.0	261.1

Berries

Hawthorn — Prices remained high and strong, based on exceptionally small stocks of English berries still remaining unsold here.

Juniper — The market has become steadier. Downward trend in values appears to have been checked and at the moment dealers hold no exceptional quantity of imported berries.

Flowers

Arnica — Inquiry proved that the spot supply was not very substantial and some quarters were clear of supplies of the normal article of commerce. Prices were firm.

Rosemary — Limited supplies were still on this market, but there was not much demand for the same during the past week. Prices showed exceptionally firm undertones.

Saffron—Mexican has sold for $1.20 per pound and the Spanish was still being held locally at $42 per pound minimum. Neither was in much demand.

Gums

Arabic—Recent advances in quotations were on the firm side throughout the past week, considerable quantities of recently offered gum having gone into consumption and the selling pressure being relieved to that extent. Undertones were quite firm at the close of the week in company with lessened local competition.

Benzoin — Token quantities were quoted, but there was hardly enough spot stocks upon which to predicate a real market quotation. War news brought allied fleets into action close to the primary market for Sumatra gum.

Locust Bean — Sign of increasing competition were still to be found locally, and reports of open quotations being shaded continued current on the spot.

Mastic—Inquiries that could not be filled with spot delivery gum were current in the market last week.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—According to a report issued by the Department of Commerce, the average of annual imports, 1936-1938, was 218,414 pounds, the main source being Yugoslavia. The average is the combined imports of leaves and root.

Digitalis — The average of annual imports, 1936-1938, was 55,469 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce, which gives Germany, France, Belgium and Italy as the principal countries shipping to this country. The majority of digitalis consumed in this country since the war began was collected wild in the United States.

Henbane—According to the Department of Commerce the average of an-

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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OPD—2-12-1945 65

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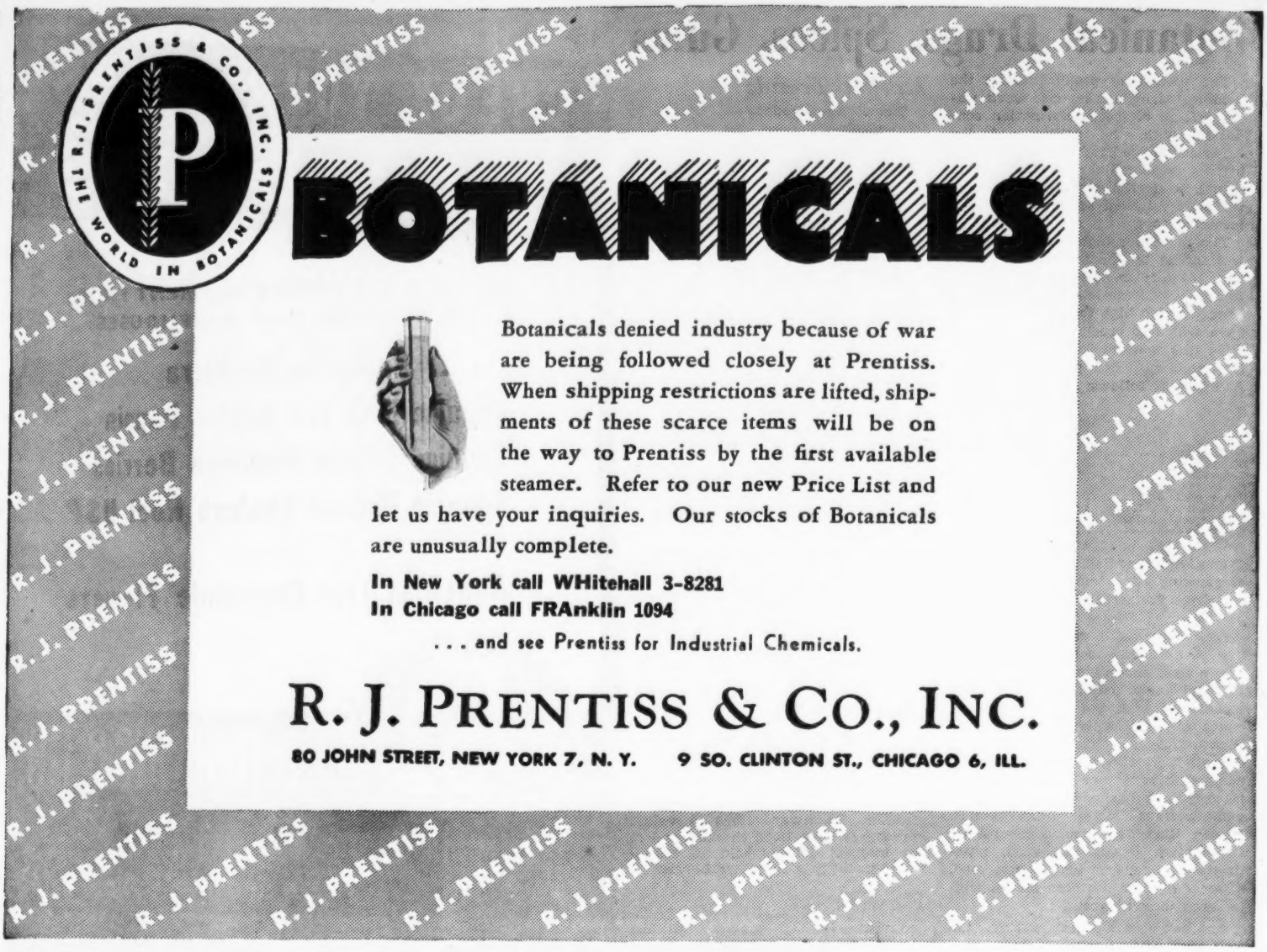
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nual imports, 1936-1938, was 102,569 pounds, and shipments came mainly from Egypt, Russia and Hungary.

Marjoram — Chilean material was shaded to 21½c. to 22c. per pound under competition.

Rosemary — Spot prices shot to a minimum of 11c. to 11½c. per pound, when all lower-priced material was removed from the market.

Stramonium — The annual imports, 1936-1938, were 299,879 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce. The principal countries supplying the item were Hungary, Italy, Yugoslavia, Germany and Russia. Domestic collection has done much to fill home requirements during the war.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—According to the Department of Agriculture, the annual import, 1936-1938, was 207,996 pounds and the goods came mainly from Portugal, Spain, Germany, Belgium, United Kingdom, and Poland.

Grains of Paradise—Importers appeared anxious to move more promptly some of the merchandise recently added to their spot stocks. Prices in such directions tended to sag. Among spot dealers, however, they hold steady since the goods now offered were bought on a higher primary market.

Nux Vomica—According to the Department of Commerce, the annual imports, 1936-1938, were 2,111,392 pounds and came mainly from French Indo-China and British India. The Department suggests its possible cultivation in Puerto Rico and insular possessions.

Roots

Arrow—Stocks were on the small side, necessitating conservation by means of restricting quantities sold to prospective buyers. Prices were higher at 10c. to 10¼c. per pound.

Black Indian Hemp—Although at one time it was proposed to remove this item from the National Formulary, the revision committee states it will be included in the forthcoming N. F. VIII.

Bryonia—This item will be included in the forthcoming N. F. VIII. The proposal to drop it from that volume has been negatived.

Colombo—The article is not to be dropped from the National Formulary. the revision committee having decided to include it in the forthcoming N. F. VIII.

Lilly of the Valley—This article will be retained in the National Formulary VIII, the proposal to remove it from the forthcoming revision having been disallowed.

Orris—This item will remain an N. F. item, the revision committee having vetoed a proposal to drop it in the forthcoming N. F. VIII.

Rhubarb — London quotes Shensi Chinese rhubarb at 95s. per hundredweight—about 17c. per pound. New York quotes mainly on Indian root at 16c.

Turmeric—Faced with higher primary market prices, importers have requested OPA to up the ceiling to 14c. per pound, supplanting the present readjusted ceiling of 9.99c.

Seeds

Caraway — Canadian seed was advanced to 78c. to 79c. per pound. Dewhiskered Morocco seed was unavailable. Dewhiskered Spanish seed was 76c. to 77c. per pound and Syrian seed, which had been reported unavailable, was restored to a firm price at 76c. to 77c.

Cardamon — Prices for bold, bleached material rose sharply to the basis of $1.35 to $1.45 per pound and decorticated rose to $1.25 to $1.30. Green held unchanged but was very firm at 70c. to 71c.

Cumin—Importers are asking OPA to raise the ceiling to 25c. per pound.

Dill — OPA is being petitioned to raise the ceiling to 12c. per pound.

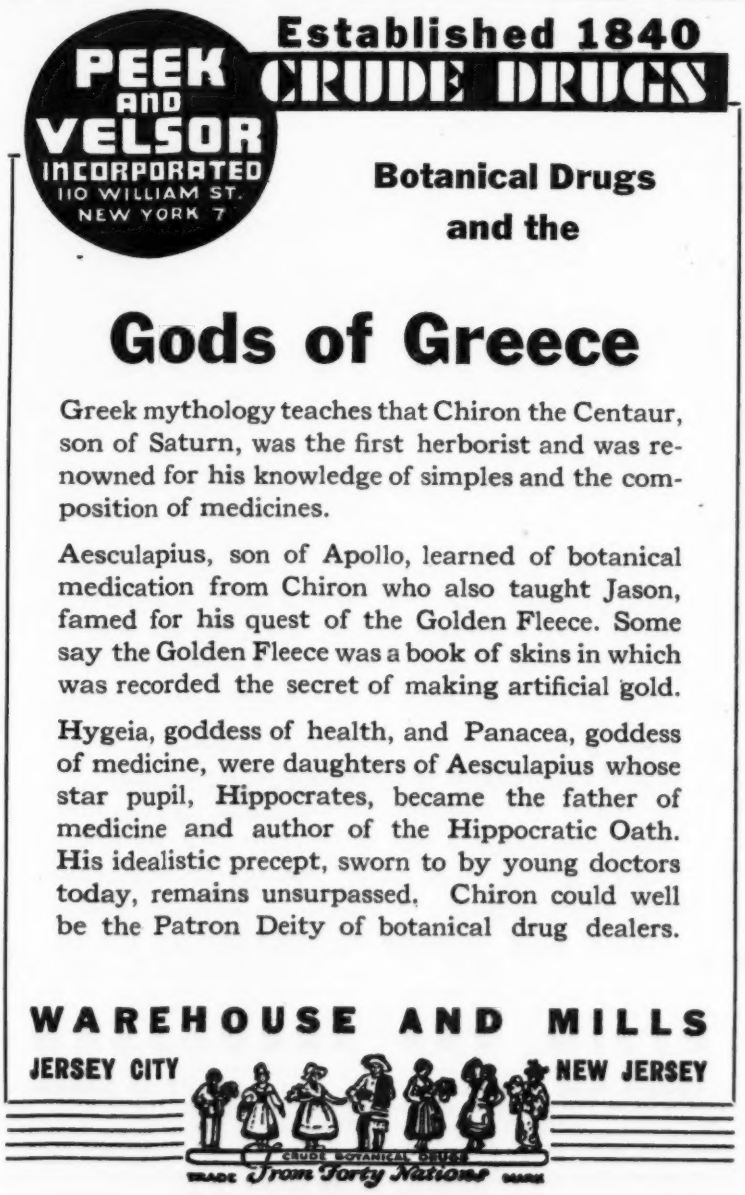
Fennel—OPA has been requested to raise the ceiling to 21c. per pound.

Fenugreek—The OPA has been requested to up its ceiling on imported seed to 14c. per pound. Last sales of domestic seed were at 20c. per pound.

Mustard — The lone price change was a rise in that on California brown seed to the basis of 16½c. to 17c. per pound.

Poppy—A rise in price ceiling on whiteseed to 18c. per pound has been requested of OPA. On Turkish seed, a new ceiling of 39c. is asked.

—*Continued on page 72*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Hygeia, goddess of health, and Panacea, goddess of medicine, were daughters of Aesculapius whose star pupil, Hippocrates, became the father of medicine and author of the Hippocratic Oath. His idealistic precept, sworn to by young doctors today, remains unsurpassed. Chiron could well be the Patron Deity of botanical drug dealers.
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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Demand for essential oils and aromatic chemicals was very good most of the time last week. Of course, basic products were not well stocked and inventories of many articles were close to the point of extinction. Where products were available, sellers were disposed to show considerable reserve, although the progress of war events in Europe so suggests the nearing end of Nazi resistence to the Allied Nations that dealers more and more study their position as regards being caught with high cost stocks in the period when foreign buying shall be resumed free from most controls.

Buyers were reported also to be reckoning on the above developments with its possibility of severe loss in inventory values once foreign stocks become available. This tends to make them also somewhat reserved in increasing inventories at this time, especially where high cost merchandise is involved.

Yet, during the past week some fairly substantial quantities of clove, geranium, ylang ylang, and vetiver oils from French possessions came to this market and found a very fair absorption on the basis of prices generally well maintained because of the absence of much competition.

Liberation of Manila recalled to mind the ylang ylang oil of high quality formerly supplied substantially by the Philippines. It has been absent from spot stocks for a long time and it is not likely that export can soon be resumed. Liberation also suggested the approaching time when American troops in landing in China shall release the primary market for anise and cassia. Incidentally, the odd lot of USP cassia recently reported available has gone into consumption, probably at the record high price for the war period—$32 per pound.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
208.0	208.0	201.8	259.3

Essential Oils

Almond—The position of artificial oil was tight although the essential medicinal requirements have been supplied. War requirements take up practically every pound of technical material. Expressed oil held steady to firm, but there was not a great deal of activity.

Angelica—Limited quantities of oil manufactured in this country from angelica root were available over an exceptionally wide range of prices. No seed oil was known to be available.

Anise—The liberation of Manila probably brings much closer that time when American forces landing on the China mainland shall free the primary market for this oil from Japanese control. Meanwhile, only small lots of Russian oil are quoted spot.

Apricot Kernel — Business was mainly on jobbing account, but there was a very fair quantity of small orders in the market and it aided much in the maintenance of firm spot quotations.

Bergamot—Stocks were skimpy and conditions do not suggest an early resumption of army exports from Italy. Numerous consumers have received fair quantities from the first army shipment and could absorb considerably more if it should become available. One report has it that the first transaction in Italy exhausted all Italian stores and another crop must be awaited.

Bois de Rose—Prices in Brazil and on spot retained firm undertones. Not a great deal of oil remains on spot for further transactions in the open market. Much of the oil that may be expected to arrive later is said to be already under contract.

Cajeput—Dealers were seeking supplies last week and they reported inability to cover needed quantities. Anything available was believed to be reserved for regular customers. In point of fact, the market is practically nominal

Cananga — Undertones were very firm, based on narrow stocks that are closely held usually for regular customers, and also on the remote possibility of getting replacements soon.

Capsicum (Oleoresin)—Demand was moderate. Some makers produce the item only when ordered, which keeps reserves on a comparatively small basis. Prices were very firm.

Cassia—The odd lot of redistilled, USP oil has been moved to new owners, understood to be actual consumers. This leaves the spot market once more bare of supplies. The asking price originally was $32 per pound but the actual sales price was not made known. Recapture of Manila is said to forecast troop landings in China, a fact that brings much closer the time when the cassia oil primary market will be liberated.

Cedarleaf—Business was irregular as to appearance and usually involved conservative quantities that were mainly of jobbing size. The market retained very firm price characteristics.

Celery—Prices for seed have hardened at their recent advance but there are those who expect a slump to develop. Oil remained in moderate supply. Buying was light, mainly of the hand-to-mouth variety that fitted well with the current availability of stocks.

Clove—Stocks of foreign made oil gained to the extent of 176 packages. The merchandise will find a fair consuming interest on spot but some easing of price-undertones seems to be not unlikely.

Coriander — Prices were high and strong. Stocks were light and getting lighter. Demand was confined to small lots, mainly because of the barrier of high prices.

Geranium—Stocks of Bourbon oil gained in the amount of 94 drums, a long overdue development that will be welcomed here because of the rather tight supply situation that had brought many reports of brokers' inability to book interdealer transactions in the recent past.

Lavender—Nothing new regarding a restoration of importations of flower oil from France. Government investigators were still in France at the time of last report and the idea that actual engagements may be entered into gains prominence. At least, the government has provided the machinery through which dealers here may make known their desire to buy abroad.

Lemon—Light stocks prevailed in all quarters when it came to filling orders for buyers other than those with government contracts for war merchandise. Prices hold where they are ceiled, subject in the case of imported oil, to amended regulations that under some conditions permit piercing of the controlling ceiling.

Lemongrass — Practically no competition prevailed in the sale of spot goods, stocks being closely held in very firm quarters who reflects the firmness of replacement costs generally. Demand was said to be along normal lines.

Nutmeg—The raw material position has rarely been so tight. None but futures are available. Oil was in very small supply and all prices were strong.

Orange — Undertones were strong. Prices tended to advance further as demand forces hard against the moderate stocks available in some instances. Competition was negligible.

Patchouli—Next door to total unavailability ruled in this article and practically every factor in the market called the position nominal.

Peppermint—Most requirements are met. Lend-lease has not appeared in the purchase picture for some time past, and hence domestic consumers at least get the major part of their requirements.

Rose — Occupation of Bulgaria by the Russians has given rise to the possibility of trade ultimately being resumed in Bulgarian rose oil which is

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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a purely nominal article on spot at the present time.

Vetiver — Stocks were up by 156 drums and came to a market able to absorb the increase of supply without undergoing weakening of prices. In fact, some holders recently expressed firmer price views.

Wormseed—Holders of the limited quantities available were greatly reserved in the matter of offerings. Several were not disposed to quote at all.

Ylang Ylang—Stocks gained to the extent of 109 packages consisting of drums and kegs. This was an event that had been long overdue because of transport difficulties.

Aromatic Chemicals

Alcohols—All higher alcohols were available only in moderate quantities and practically all sellers did business only at their individual ceiling limits.

Amyl Salicylate — Most sellers took firm views on prices and all reported but moderate availability of spot delivery goods.

Anethol—Not readily obtainable and always strongly held as to price. Demand was brisk.

Anisic Aldehyde — Inadequate production was pushed hard by a very good demand and the market was thus kept cleared of competitive influences.

Benzyl Compounds—Limited quantities were forthcoming from time to time, but there was no general distribution that even approximately normal reserves of this group as a whole.

Isoeugenol — Production moves so promptly into consumption as to prevent normal acquisition of warehouse reserves. Very firm in all quarters.

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Surplus Offerings

—Continued from page 7

Spinocaine, Ampoules, Richmond, Va.
Starch, 1,500 bottles, Denver, Colo.
Strychnine Sulphate Tablets, 3,500 bottles, Richmond, Va.
Strychnine Sulphate, 700 bottles, Denver, Colo.
Sudan III and IV, 226 bottles, Denver, Colo.
Sulfanilamide Tablets, 3,300 bottles, Richmond, Va.
Sulfathiazole Tablets, 149 bottles, Washington, D. C.
Sulphur, Precipitated, 26,000 pounds, ASF Depot, Warehouse 16F, Savannah, Ga.
Sulphuric Acid, 3,800 bottles, Denver, Colo.
Sulphuric Acid, Aromatic, U.S.P., 2,000 bottles, Richmond, Va.
Thymol Iodide, 7,450 ounces, ASF Depot, Warehouse 48, Savannah, Ga.; 1,042 bottles, Denver, Colo.
Tincture, 7,000 bottles, Denver, Colo.
Tryptone, Bacto, 500 pounds, ASF Depot, Warehouse 16F, Savannah, Ga.
Uranium Nitrate, 938 bottles, Denver, Colo.; 400 ounces, ASF Depot, Warehouse 16F, Savannah, Ga.
Urea, 23,880 bottles, Denver, Colo.
Urease, 1,965 bottles, Denver, Colo.
Xylone, 2,500 pounds, ASF Depot, Warehouse 16F, Savannah, Ga.
Zinc, 1,500 pounds, ASF Depot, Warehouse 16F, Savannah, Ga.
Zinc Chloride, 2,400 bottles, ASF Depot, Warehouse 16F, Savannah, Ga.; 2,000 bottles, Denver, Colo.
Zinc Oxide Ointment, 21,687 pounds, St. Louis, Mo.
Zinc Stearate, 1,000 bottles, ASF Depot, Warehouse 48, Savannah, Ga.
Zinc Sulphate, 2,500 pounds, ASF Depot, Warehouse 16F, Savannah, Ga.; 4,950 bottles, Denver, Colo.

Insecticidal Lamp Device

—Continued from page 7

as fleas, ticks and lice, or any insect that is active or is protected by the hair of the animal, the feathers of the bird, or that is buried beneath the skin. (4) That the device will kill or inhibit bacteria and thus be of value in the relief or as an aid in the treatment of athlete's foot, minor skin ailments, eczema in dogs, and in the sterilization of toilet articles. (5) That the United States Department of Agriculture sponsors or recommends the device for the control of insects.

Pacific Theater Maps Published by Standard Oil

The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has published two new maps of the Pacific theatre in large, wall-poster size. The maps are wholly new and have several new features. They represent the newly developed "plastic shading" treatment of topography, and they are lithographed in six colors.

Unusual detail is a part of these maps. Ten thousand place names are indicated. The Japanese tunnel to Korea is shown. Prof. George B. Cressey, chairman of the Department of Geology and Geography at Syracuse University, characterizes these maps as the best coverage he knows of the area which they represent.

Pfizer Holders to Vote On Stock Increase

The board of directors of Charles Pfizer & Co., Inc., has adopted a resolution providing for the submission to the stockholders at their annual meeting to be held April 2, 1945, the matter of increasing the authorized common stock of the company from 500,000 shares of $1 par value to 1,500,000 shares of $1 par value. If the stockholders approve the increase, it is the intention of the directors to declare a stock dividend of two shares of common stock, payable on each share now outstanding.

Albion Laboratories Fined For WPB Violations

Joseph Frank, head of the Albion Laboratories and president of the Gemloid Corporation, was fined $21,000 in the Brooklyn Federal Court last week. Mr. Frank as an individual and the two concerns had been found guilty by a jury on January 24 of diverting highly critical plastic war material for nonessential use, in violation of War Production Board orders.

On one information, the federal judge gave Frank, doing business as Albion Laboratories, a suspended prison sentence of six months and fined him $6,000. As an individual, Mr. Frank was placed on probation for a year. The Gemloid Corporation was fined $15,000, while on the final information, Frank received a suspended sentence and was placed on probation for a year.

Red Star Yeast to Operate DPC Plant in Wisconsin

Defense Plant Corporation has authorized the acquisition of machinery and equipment for a plant at Milwaukee, Wis., at a cost of approximately $220,000. Red Star Yeast & Products Company will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

Atlantic Refining Makes Wharton Vice-President

Philip G. Wharton, general auditor of the Atlantic Refining Company since 1935 has been elected a vice-president. J. P. Miller, jr., has been named general auditor to succeed Mr. Wharton.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Highly inclement weather conditions and unparalleled overseas demands have staged a determined attack on civilian supplies of fuel oil and gasoline for the East coast area within the past week. Simultaneously with evidence of further drainings of supplies of numerous petroleum derivatives used in the upbuilding of high-octane aviation gasoline and the manufacture of synthetic rubber by the exigencies of the intensified global war, the Petroleum Administration has given further acknowledgment this past week of the ominous character of the increasing shortage in fuel oil in the East by issuing requests to all fuel oil dealers in the New York metropolitan area for strict limitations on all future deliveries of this fuel used for heating homes.

Added emphasis has been placed on this need for conserving fuel oil along the Atlantic seaboard, even to the point whereat it causes some hardship, by the report of the American Petroleum Institute showing continued diminution of nationwide stocks of both light and heavy fuel oil, due largely to the impact of the war effort which is utilizing a vast majority of the pipelines, inland waterways and tankcars for the movement of gasoline and other petroleum products Eastward for shipment into the war zones at a time when heavy storms and freight embargoes have created a seemingly insoluble congestion of civilian rail shipments, delaying deliveries on the East coast indefinitely.

Insofar as non-military uses of petroleum chemicals are concerned, there has been little or nothing gained by a further substantial rise in the nation's gasoline supply or in the notable increase in the production by well-integrated petroleum companies of such important synthetic organic chemicals such as phenol, toluene, butadiene and ethyl alcohol, as the lion's share of all these is still going to feed the titanic war machines abroad.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Although still fearing that some curtailment of supplies of xylol is in prospect and likely to materialize within the next month or two, processors of these high-solvency aromatic naphthas are still in receipt of enough of this basic material to meet their current requirements. Meanwhile, the demand for both Class A and Class B types and their blends continues fairly active.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Moving briskly on both military and civilian accounts, with prices well maintained.

Lacquer Diluent—Still in keen call from the paint and varnish industries. Tone strong.

Mineral Spirit—Buying interest continues at a high rate. Market firm.

Rubber Solvent—Bulk of all offerings going to manufacturers of synthetic rubber. Supply situation unabatedly tight.

Stoddard Solvent—A sizable movement continues to be noted with the military dry-cleaning interests getting the major portion of all offerings, although civilian interests are also being cared for after a fashion.

V.M. & P. Naphtha—Continues in brisk request, with paint and varnish makers engaged in war production work getting most of the available stocks, although civilian product manufacturers are also procuring a modicum of this naphtha.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Principal buying industries are still taking substantial quanties of the petroleum solvents and diluents in this area. Material is more difficult to obtain in desired quantities in some instances. Offerings are limited.

Los Angeles, Feb. 9.—With the demand for naphtha specialties running high in all divisions, there is an especially keen call for paint and varnish thinners, of which, however, the offerings are scanty.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—An insufficiency of high-pressure-resistant tankcar and seemingly irreducible freight congestions on the rails and freight centers between the Midwest-Southwest and the East Coast are delaying deliveries of this liquefied gas which is in such urgent demand from the high-octane gasoline makers and synthetic rubber manufacturers as to leave little for home cooking and heating purposes in the South and Southeast. Prices strongly held throughout.

Heptane—Moving in steadily increasing volume. Tone firm.

Hexane—Continuing to interest consumers on a rising scale. Market strong.

Octanes—Being bought in constantly increasing quantities by both military and civilian interests. Tone steady.

Pentanes—War production interests continue absorbing the major portion of the offerings but civilian users are also fairly well represented among the buyers. Prices firmly maintained.

Propane—Though less of this liquefied gas is going into the production of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber than is the case with butane, the call for this light hydrocarbon keeps up well from industrial users and for home cooking and heating purposes. Hence, it is becoming about as scarce as the above-mentioned gas.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Lubricating oil, Pennsylvania, neutral, 200 vis., 25 p.t., 1c. per gal.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes — While standard process types continue to be strongly held, amid an active movement, some price shading is being indulged in on a few of the other types of these waxes.

Paraffin—The constantly increasing drain upon stocks of both crude scale and refined grades for military and lend-lease accounts is keeping the market nearly bare of supplies available for civilian uses in this country. Prices strongly maintained.

Petrolatums—Demand is still outstripping supply in the market for the U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades of petroleum jellies. Tone strong throughout.

White Mineral Oils—Under the incentive offered by the recently lowered prices of leading producers, the buying movement is reaching a steadily increasing volume in U.S.P. and technical types.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—The daily rate of domestic production of crude oil had a slight setback in the week ended February 3, but still reached a good average at 4,727,150 barrels, compared with 4,723,400 barrels for the previous week. Crude oil runs to refineries for that same week averaged 4,662,000 barrels daily, comparing moderately well with 4,756,000 barrels for the preceding week.

Fuel Oil—Nationwide supplies of light fuel oil have shown an additional decline for the week ended February 3, on which date they were at 32,370,000 barrels, compared with 33,651,000 barrels for the previous week. Heavy fuel oil stocks have also exhibited a drop on that date, standing at 50,451,000 barrels, against 51,119,000 barrels for the preceding week.

The district director of PAW has wired fuel oil dealers in the New York area to make no deliveries to any private dwelling having on hand 100 or more gallons and in no case to make delivery in excess of 100 gallons or five days' requirements, whichever is the larger.

OPA has established price ceilings on P.S. 100 fuel oil and P.S. 200 fuel oil, on sales made f.o.b. refineries in California, exclusive of the San Francisco Bay area, at 4 cents and 3¼ cents per gallon, respectively, when loaded into transport facilities in lots of 300 gallons or more and at 4⅛ cents and 3⅜ cents, respectively, when loaded in less than 300 gallons.

Gasoline—OPA has set a March 1 deadline for gasoline dealers or distributors to apply for a bail-out for any decrease in storage capacity before December 4; for applications for replenishment of shortages more than three and a half months old, or replacement of invalidated ration coupons more than three and a half months old.

Lubricating Oil—One refiner in Western Pennsylvania has lowered his quotation for Pennsylvania neutral oil, 200 viscosity, 25 pour by 2 cents to 28c. per gallon, but the range continues to run from 28c. to 32c.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

TURNER CHEMICALS

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Flake and Solid

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SPECIALIZED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Are you looking for a dependable supplier who can furnish petroleum products meeting specifications that are more rigid or more exacting than provided by standard commercial refinery practice?

We have done a lot of that work—for example producing in quantities white oils or petrolatums of slightly different properties than ordinary-run. In white oil, it may be an exact viscosity or special pour point; in petrolatum, more tackiness or less tackiness; a special melting point, a special color, or other exact quality.

If regular-run products do not quite give you the results you want, we will be glad to work out a solution for your problem.

PENNSYLVANIA REFINING COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES · BUTLER, PA.

Makers White Oils (U.S.P. and Technical); Petrolatums (all grades and colors); INSECTISOL (deodorized insecticide base); Deodorized and other Naphthas; Petroleum Sulphonates; Waxes; Industrial and Motor Lubricants and Greases; Fuel Oils, and other petroleum products.

FMC DEPENDABLE EQUIPMENT with INVESTMENT VALUE

FMC

1—Aluminum 250 Gal. Jacketed Vacuum Pan.

6—Copper Jacketed Vac. Pans 100-850 gal.

1—Glass Lined 3000 Gal. Vacuum Pan or Still.

35—Steam Jacketed Kettles up to 1500 gal. in Copper, Iron, Steel, Alum., etc., some with agit.

6—Glass Lined 300 gal. Dome Top Pressure Tanks.

1—Devine Vac. Impregnator; Tanks (2) 42"x5'.

2—Jacketed Glass Lined Tanks; 750 gal.

7—Horizontal Steel Tanks; 2000 gal. 4'x20'.

5—Vertical Copper Tanks; 1000 gal. 4'x9'.

1—J. H. Day Water Jacketed 1½ BBL. Marshmallow Beater.

1—Stokes Mass Mixer, heavy duty; 30"x40"x66"; tilting.

6—Other Dough Mixers, standard makes up to 4 BBL.

12—Dry Powder Mixers from 50 lb. to 1500 lb.

1—W. & P. 20 gal. Jktd. Double Arm Mixer; tilting.

1—W. & P. 250 gal. Unjktd. Double Arm Mixer; tilting.

5—J. H. Day Pony Mixers from 8 gal. to 40 gal.

2—Post Mixers, single or double station; belt drive.

3—Ross 12"x30" three roller Roll Mills; water cooled.

1—Heavy Duty Jacketed Ball Mill; 6'x13' with drive.

1—Abbe Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill; 40"x43".

1—Steel Ball Mill with charge of balls; 44"x92".

1—Silex Lined Pebble Mill; 1500 gal.; 7'x6'.

1—Mikro No. 4 Pulverizer 24"; with 75 H.P. Motor.

1—Jeffery Hammer Mill; 24"x20"; 5 ton per hour.

1—Williams Hammer Mill; 24"x18"; 4 ton per hour.

2—Devine Rotary Vac. Dryers; 3'x25' and 5'x30'.

1—Buffalo Dryer No. 7; Vac. Drum type; 24"x20".

6—Oliver Vert. Pressure Filters; monel screens; 100 sq. ft.

6—Filter Presses, Cast Iron, Wood, Alum. 7½" to 42" plates.

2—Ertel and Seitz 12" Disc Filters (8) with pump and motor.

5—Powder Fillers; auger type and free flowing volumetric.

1—Filler Mach. Co. 4 Piston Filler for No. 10 cans.

1—Progressive two Piston Fillers; up to one pound or so.

1—Karl Kiefer Visco Filler for jams, jellies, butters, grease, etc.

2—Colton No. 4 Tube Fillers and No. 2 Clip closers.

1—Colton No. 2 Complete Pill Making Installation.

1—Colton No. 1 Suppository making machine; arr. for belt dr.

1—Revolving Copper Coating Pan; 28" dia. arr. belt drive.

1—FMC Stainless Steel Hand Pack Filler with Reeves drive.

5—Miller Cellophane or wax paper Wrappers; adjustable.

1—Package Machine Co. Cellophane Cube Wrapper; automatic.

3—Redington or Package Mach. Co. Packaging Set-Ups.

There are 4000 Other Units Listed as Now Available. Send us Your Inquiry. We can find that RARE machine for you.

FMC Supplies the following NEW EQUIPMENT:

Stainless Kettles, Tanks, Vac. Pans.; Rotary and Centrifugal Pumps, all metals; Dry Batch Mixers, all steel, all sizes; FMC rugged Hammer Mills; Tumbling Type Mixers; Belt Conveyor and Skate Conv. Syphon and Vacuum Fillers; Rotary Cutters; Packers; Jar Mills, Colloid Mills, Portable Agitators, etc.

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EAST 9th STREET AND EAST RIVER DRIVE
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Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

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EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Oldfeldt boiler, 25 h.p., gas fired, good condition. OPD 689.

Pebble Mill—Patterson Foundry & Machine Company type "D" with pebbles for dry grinding; 3 ft. dia. x 4 ft., C.I. drum, silex lined, with steel collecting hopper, silent chain drive with oil-tight casing, 7½ H.P. Century motor. Good condition. St. Louis Material & Supply Company, 7409 Forsythe boulevard, St. Louis 5, Missouri.

For Sale—Vacuum drum dryers, chrome plated, 5 ft. x 6 ft. x 24 in. x 20 in. Excellent condition. OPD 699.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

800 to 1,000 gallon Dopp jacketed kettle with style "D" agitators or similar. OPD 688.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Blower, 3,500 cu. ft. min., air delivery, 110 volt, AC, single or three phase. OPD 697.

Wanted—One to two tons of imported Belgian pebbles for use in a pebble mill. Reliance Varnish Co., Inc., 915 East Kentucky street, Louisville 4, Ky.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Strontium Salts—While currently producing strontium chloride, carbonate, oxide and peroxide for war purposes, we invite suggestions on new uses for any strontium salt or compound. Inorganics Incorporated; Plant: Knoxville, Tenn. Sales director: John G. Harrison, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, Suite 1201, New York 20, N. Y. Phone CIrcle 6-3525.

MATERIALS WANTED

Will purchase your surplus stock of chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents. Are you overstocked due to formula change or government cancellations? Write fully. Will make immediate offer. OPD 680.

To Manufacturers and jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 700.

POSITIONS VACANT

Experienced Production man in insecticides, disinfectants, waxes, janitor supplies, etc., both package and bulk. Good salary. Located in the South. Give complete details in letter to OPD 684.

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SERVING AMERICAN INDUSTRY FOR OVER A QUARTER-CENTURY

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Special Items from Stock

2—70" x 30' RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.

1—5' x 12' Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry complete with accessories.

10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x27'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 38" x 12'.

2—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4' x 12'.

2—32" x 72" BUFLOVAK ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, m. d.

2—Buflovak 6' dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.

9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 70" x 30', 6 x 60'.

1—7'6" x 75' Indirect Heat ROTARY DRYER.

2—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes

2—CRUSHING ROLLS, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works.

6—DRY POWDER MIXERS various sizes. To 3000 lbs.

2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-DB Jacketed 62½ gal.

6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 4-Roll Low Side; No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.

1—4'x6' OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTER; 2—8'x8'

8—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.

1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER 75 gal.

8—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 1—150 gal.

29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives

1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT

1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. tight WRAPPER.

2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes

1—36' dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 73" high.

1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12.

1—Buffalo 48 x 40" VACUUM DRUM DRYER, with bronze chromium plated drum, Vacuum pump, Barometric condenser, Vacuum receiver etc.

All items motor driven, still set up in operating condition.

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1—Battery of 5—40" STEEL BASKET, WESTERN STATES, 1600 RPM, belt driven CENTRIFUGALS, ball bearing, water-cooled heads; mixer with Stevens mingler coil; syrup troughs, all supporting framework, unloaders.

1—10,000 sq. ft., QUADRUPLE EFFECT, horizontal, brass tube EVAPORATOR, with all piping, pumps, etc.

8—8x10 Wood Stave OLIVER FILTERS.

7—JUICE HEATERS, 500 to 750 sq. ft. H. S.

1—Hersey double unit ROTARY DRYER OR GRANULATOR.

Miscellaneous: Pumps, Packaging Machinery, Coil and Calandria Pans

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3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 100 gal. per hour.

9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6" x 16", 5' x 22", 6' x 36'; also 6' x 12' Rod Mill.

2—8' x 30" Hardinge Conical Silex Lined PEBBLE MILLS, also 6' x 36".

53,000 lbs. 2—4" mixed STEEL GRINDING BALLS.

1—500 gal. 5' x 6' BALL MILL.

5—ROTARY KILNS, 6' x 60', 8' x 125', 8' x 135'.

2—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 120', 16" x 65'.

3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS

1—Abbe Blutergess No. 2 SIFTER; 1—No. OS, m.d.

2—Gen. Ceramic 40" dia. x 15' high ABSORPTION TOWERS.

10—Dopp C. I. jacketed KETTLES, 25 Gal. to 100 gal; 30—steel, cast iron, jack. up to 2000 gals.

3—ROLLER MILLS, 6'6" x 14", 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled.

3—Beach-Russ No. 10 ROTARY VACUUM PUMPS, with V-belt Drive m. d.

2—Nash No. 2 ROTARY VACUUM PUMPS, with V-belt Drive, m. d.

1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER

4—150 gal. aluminum TANKS, cone bottom.

1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER, 50 lb. belt driven.

2—Granberg LIQUID METERS.

2—Colton TUBE or JAR FILLERS, 1-No. 0, 1-No. 7.

2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.

2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS

2—4-Roll RAYMOND HIGH SIDE MILLS, equipped for vacuum air separation—one with latest "whizzer" separator, with double cone vacuum separator. Each including exhauster, cyclone collector and inter-connecting piping.

2—Komarek-Greaves BRIQUETTE PRESSES, each with 2—32" x 24" face, rolls for pillow and egg-shaped briquettes, each rated 25 tons per hour.

1—Sperry Iron FILTER PRESS, 36" x 36", 38 chambers; 1—Shriver 24" x 24", 40 chambers.

1—World Rotary auto. LABELER

1—Burt straight line auto duplex LABELER, md.

1—C. C. & S. 7-head Jumbo CROWNER.

3—50 gal. copper steam jacketed VACUUM PANS, complete; other sizes to 750 gal.

1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. 6 head CAPPER & CAP FEEDER, M. D.

3—Pfaudler GLASS LINED TANKS, 2-90 gal. open.

3—40 gal. DAY PONY MIXERS.

1—Size "B" Erie City COAL PULVERIZER with 40 P 3/60/220-440 V. Motor. Rated 2000 lbs. per hour.

2—18 x 18" Jeffery Single ROLL CRUSHERS.

11—COPPER & ALUMINUM steam jack. KETTLES—up to 350 gal, some with agitator.

1—U. S. Bottlers C-8, 8 spout gravity LIQUID FILLER

1—450 gal. GLASS LINED jack. agit. KETTLE; 2—150 gal. jack. agit; 2—200 gal. jack.

1—350 gal. NICKEL LINED jack. KETTLE, C. I. shell.

1—5' x 13' PEBBLE or TUBE MILL, with open trunions.

1—Riehle friction grease TESTING MACHINE, cap. 10,000 P. S. I.

2—J. H. DAY auger & F. J. STOKES DRY POWDER FILLERS.

1—WORLD High Speed straight away LABELER, m.d.

4—500 gal. all COPPER, steam jack. agit. KETTLES

1—No. 12 SWEETLAND FILTER with 36 monel leaves, 250 mesh, grooved.

WANTED—YOUR IDLE MACHINES
There's still a War to be Won. Help production! Send your list NOW.

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CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
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POSITIONS VACANT

Wanted—Experienced production and development chemist; expanding coated fabrics plant; most unusual opportunity; 35 miles from New York. Qualified in oil, resin, pyroxylin, vinyl applications on cottons and rayons; dip, knife and roller coating techniques. Give full particulars, education, experience, present and desired salary. Interviews arranged on qualifications. OPD 677.

Chemist—Under 40, with production experience in toilet goods and proprietary medicines, by progressive Memphis company with post-war expansion program; $3,000 to $4,000 year starting salary, depending on capabilities, with excellent opportunity for advancement. Give summary of education, past experience and earnings, family and draft status. If possible enclose recent photograph. If interested will arrange interview our expense. Write Personnel Manager, Post Office Box 2563, Memphis, Tennessee.

Development Chemist—Under 40, with research and development experience in cosmetics, proprietaries and pharmaceuticals; $4,000 to $5,000 starting salary depending on capabilities. Excellent chance for advancement with growing, progressive Memphis company in post-war expansion program. Give summary of education, past experience and earnings, family and draft status. If possible enclose recent photograph. If interested will arrange interview at our expense. Write Personnel Manager, Post Office Box 2563, Memphis, Tennessee.

POSITIONS VACANT

Wanted—Head chemist for midwest manufacturer of industrial finishes. Must have knowledge and experience in paint, varnish, lacquer and wood finishing materials. Opportunity for man with personality to get along with associates under his supervision. Submit experience, present connection, draft status, etc. OPD 686.

Tablet man to take charge and do actual work in 5-million-a-week brand-new tablet and coating department. In 18 years it has never been necessary for any of our employees to ask for a raise. Medical Products Company, 9145 S. Leavitt street, Chicago 20, Ill.

Chemist or consultant, qualified to manufacture DDT. Only one who has large-scale production experience desired. Highly attractive opportunity. OPD 691.

Salesman for Cleveland office of a national manufacturer of raw materials for paint, varnish and allied industries. Sales ability and personality more essential than technical training. Excellent future for the man who can qualify. Send photograph and complete details of past experience. Our employees know of this advertisement. OPD 698.

Partner manager wanted, $2,500 and part-time service, to manage long-established chemical business. Excellent post-war opportunity. Give full particulars, education, experience for personal interview. OPD 693.

POSITIONS VACANT

Sales Executive—Nationally known manufacturer of household products desires high-caliber sales executive to take charge their New York offices and direct operations in northeastern and New England states. Should have good education and background of successful selling experience as sales executive. We are one of the largest advertisers in the country. Our products have wide acceptance and are used in almost every home. Give full particulars with telephone number first letter. OPD 696.

Experienced lacquer chemist wanted for new manufacturing firm with orders on hand. Salary and partnership for right man. Excellent opportunity. OPD 701.

Experienced organic chemist wanted as plant manager by progressive concern. State experience and background. OPD 695.

POSITIONS WANTED

Wide experience in all phases of paint and varnish technology, both laboratory and plant, also experienced in numerous related fields, now employed but seeks new connection with post-war future as superintendent or technical director. OPD 673.

Energetic young industrial sales executive, single, Canadian, chemical engineering graduate, desires Canadian or foreign service sales representative position with progressive American company. OPD 683.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemical engineer has part time to handle sales of chemical products in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia; twenty-five years' experience in technical sales and service work. OPD 685.

Chemist with wide experience desires to contact firm interested in production of extracts, oleoresins and active principles of botanicals. Northern New Jersey or New York area. OPD 687.

Chemist, B.S. degree, 40, wide range technical background, will accept salaried position as laboratory director or special assignments in development, formulation, research for smaller concern upon fee basis. References. Availability. OPD 690.

Production manager, formulator, textile impregnating compounds, paints, varnishes, printing inks, available March 1st due to war work termination. OPD 692.

Organic research chemist, capable of undertaking a thorough development program of new products, especially in the textile field, desires responsible position. Address OPD 694.

Procter & Gamble Buys Spic & Span Products

Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, has acquired the patents, trademarks and good will of Spic & Span Products, Saginaw, Mich.

SPECIALS!

1—No. 59C Vallez Rotary Filter, 942 sq. ft., with Monel Leaves.
2—Devine 10"x10" Two Stage Dry Vacuum Pumps.
1—36"x36" Cast Iron Filter Press, plate and frame, 48 chambers.
2—Buffalo Atmospheric Drum Dryers, 2'x3', 5'x6'.
1—Vulcan 6'x42' Rotary Dryer.
1—W. & P. 100-gal. Jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades.
1—W. & P. 150-gal. Stainless Steel Lined Mixer.
1—13" Belt Conveyor, 25' centers, with motor.
1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, stainless steel lined with 15 stainless steel leaves.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous, Jacketed Crystallizers, 24"x30'.
1—Day 300-gal. Aluminum Lined Jacketed Mixer.
1—Day No. 10 Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 30 gal.
2—6'x5' Jacketed Closed Pressure Kettles.
1—Jacketed Steel Still 500 gal. with 24" dia. Steel Column.
4—Jacketed Agitated Steel Kettles, 650, 600 gal.
5—Day Cincinnatus, Read 75 and 100 gal. Mixers.
1—Colton No. 4 Single Punch Tablet Machine, 1" tablets.
1—W. & P. 20-gal. Mixer.
5—World, Ermold Labelers.
1—Struthers Wells 2,200 sq. ft. Triple Effect Evaporator.
1—Filler Machine Co. 6 Spout Filler.
3—Day 12"x32" Roller Mills.
1—Copper Steam Jacketed 80 gal. Kettle, agitated.
1—Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gpm, 5 H.P. motor.
1—Oliver Filter, 5'x8', all steel.
2—Oliver Acid Proof Filters, 5'4"x6', 8'x8'.
3—Shriver 24", 36", 42" Wood Filter Presses.
1—Sperry 18" Cast Iron Filter Press, 10 chambers.
12—Centrifugals, 32", 40", 48" steel, bronze baskets, top and bottom discharge.
1—Goldman Rotary Bottle Washer, 80 spout.
3—Hersey Rotary Dryers, 5'x30'.
1—Copper Rotary Dryer, 6'x17'.
2—Scott 4'x8' Vacuum Cookers.
1—Buffalo 24" x 20" Vacuum Drum Dryer.
2—Rotary Kilns, 6'x60'.
2—Rotary Dryers, 3'x20', 4'x35'.

Miscellaneous: Complete stocks pumps, tanks, filters, boilers, etc.

Partial List Only. Your Inquiries Solicited. Send us your lists of surplus equipment.

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Equipment Co.
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NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
BRyant 9-2040

2—Batteries (9 and 11) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.

12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber, 18" to 42" sq.
1—Ball & Jewell No. 1½ Rotary Cutter.
1—54"x48" Silex Lined Pebble Mill.
2—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
1—W. & P. 20 gal. Jack. Double Arm Mixer, Motor Driven.
2—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Presses.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1,500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1,500 gals.
3—10, 250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
2—Dopp 50 & 80 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles.
1—250 gal. Copper Jack. Vac. Still and Receivor.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. Steel Copper Lined Vac. Filter Tank.
1—600 gal. Steel Copper Lined Agit. Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. Closed, Agitated Jacketed Copper Kettles.
20—50 gal. Vert. Agitated Steel Tanks with Netteo Drives.
3—Single Punch Preform Tablet Machines, ½" & ¾".
1—Homogenizer, 10 HP. motor driven.
25—Hydr. Presses, Pumps and Accumulators.
1—Houchin 4" Plodder, Motor Driven.
1—75 lb. Powder Mixer, motor driven.
1—Dunning & Boschert 2,000 lb. Double Arm Steel Powder Mixer.
2—Blystone 2,000 lb. Jacketed, Horiz., Paddle Type Steel Mixers.
1—25 gal. Ross Double Arm Heavy Duty Tilting Mixer.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 25 to 150 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Robinson 20" M.D. Attrition Mill.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4,000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
3—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 8"x6" & 4"x6".
2—Wall Vert. Dry Vac. Pumps, 4"x2½", Motor Driven.
1—Devine No. 37X, Vert. Condenser & Receiver.
1—No. 3 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
2—DeLaval Separators, Lab. size & No. 302.
2—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, Nos. 300 & 600, motor driven.
2—Day & Ross 8 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8"x12".
1—5 Roll water cooled 16"x40" Steel Roller Mill.
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3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20" & 7½"x30" Rolls.
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Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 66

Sesame — The trade asks OPA to raise its ceiling to 20c. per pound.

Spices

Clove — Madagascar spice for later arrival was shaded to 16¼c. to 16¾c. per pound.

Ginger — Some unbleached root for later arrival was priced at 22½c. to 23c. per pound, comparing with spot at 24c. to 24½c.

Nutmegs — Prompt shipment from Grenada was quoted at 34¼c. to 34¾c. per pound.

Paprika — Chilean was upped to 35½c. to 36c. per pound for a choice variety.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, Feb. 7.—Only light trading was reported here this week in botanical drugs and spices, and no price changes were recorded. Prices are:—

Calendula Flowers—Nominal at $2 per pound.

Marjoram—French type 45c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmation type containing less than 12 percent stems named at 80c. per pound for small lots. Leucophylla named at 55c. for small lots.

Savory—French type nominal at 90c. per pound in small lots.

Sweet Basil—Quoted at 90c. per pound in dried form.

Thyme—French type nominal at 90c. in dried and clean form.

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Farm Chemicals

—Continued on page 51

place specific orders, including shipping instructions, with insecticide producers at the earliest possible date.

WPB emphasized that DDT will be released exclusively for experimental and research purposes, and that placement of orders for other insecticides should not be based on the supposition that DDT will be available for commercial use in 1945. It is expected that sufficient arsenicals will be available to meet all 1945 requirements of domestic agriculture. At the request of WFA, WPB will allocate pyrethrum for the following agricultural uses in 1945:—Leafhoppers on beans, cabbage loopers on cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, plant bugs and leaf hoppers on sugar seed-beet crops, leafhoppers on raisin grape, leafhoppers and worms on cranberries, leaftiers on celery, diabrotica beetle control in California on ripening fruit and mushroom flies.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Feb. 9.—Southern farmers are ordering larger than the usual amounts of fertilizers and according to reports of the agricultural services of the States, analyses of the goods ordered are above that of past years. Fertilizers are being urged by the extension services as a means of making the most of the limited farm labor available this year. The movement of fertilizers to farms is reported picking up and would be greater if transportation conditions were better.

Baltimore, Feb. 9.—Superphosphate—The situation in this product is represented as growing worse instead of better, with the scarcity of labor as the main cause. Producers assert that they will be unable to turn out anything like the tonnage which could be disposed of if the requisite manpower was obtainable. One Middle Western concern, finding that it would be in position to supply only about 50 percent of the business booked, appealed to a Baltimore firm to take over that 50 percent, and got the response that the concern here was in the same boat.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Trade in nitrogenous fertilizer materials apparently has been affected toward the strong side by the restricted receipts of livestock in principal interior markets, caused by bad transportation conditions. Supplies of animal base products are reported tight, and market values are well maintained. Blood was firm. Tankage held its own readily. Bone materials remained strong. Dried Blood—Principal grade, $5.53 per unit of ammonia. Tankage—Feeding grade, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcar, $2.65; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.50.

Los Angeles, Feb. 2.—The fertilizer materials market here this week was extremely tight. Ammonia sulphate supplies now are very scarce, as are all nitrogenous materials. Fish meal held firm at ceiling prices with an active demand but with almost no offerings. Fishing was restricted by the full moon period and central California plants also were preparing to close for the season February 15th.

Recent Imports

—Continued from page 4

CELERY SEED—6 bgs, 780 lbs, Catz American Co
CINNAMON—900 bls, 90,000 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
870 bls, 87,000 lbs, Catz American Co
100 bls, 10,000 lbs, Arnhold & Co
1,026 bls, 102,600 lbs, A G Dunn
200 bls, 20,000 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
612 bls, 61,200 lbs, Volkart Bros
300 bls, 30,000 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt
COCOA BEANS—2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Daarnhouwer & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
1,500 bgs, 300,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
COPRA—10,706,716 lbs
DILLSEED—4 bgs, 520 lbs, W G Scarlett Co
FENUGREEK SEED—7 bgs, 910 lbs, S B Penick & Co
GLUE—500 bgs
GRAPHITE—2,262,225 lbs
GUM, KARAYA—6 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co
2 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
3 bgs, Judson Sheldon Corp
6 bgs, A D Isbetcherian
TRAGACANTH—5 pkgs, Morteza Khosrovachihi
HAIR, GOAT—178 bls, Irving Trust Co
17 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co
HENBANE LEAVES—3 pkgs, S B Penick & Co
KAMALA—5 pkgs, R J Prentiss & Co
LICORICE ROOT—447,668 lbs
MENTHOL—20 cs, Vick Chemical Co
MOLASSES—16,709,389 lbs
NAPHTHALENE, CRUDE—177,080 lbs
MYROBALANS—74,620 lbs
OIL, CITRONELLA—34,002 lbs
GERANIUM—6,338 lbs
LAVENDER—5,164 lbs
OITICICA—6 dms, A J Schwarz
4 bbls, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co
18 dms, L N Jackson & Co
5 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co
2 dms, W R Grace & Co
56 dms, Murray Oil Product Co
5 dms, L Jones & Co
5 dms, T G Cooper & Co
5 dms, Brazil Oiticica Co
ORANGE—60 cs, Bank of the Manhattan Co
SASSAFRAS—10 dms, Bank of the Manhattan Co
10 dms, Irving Trust Co
OCHER, GR—23,030 lbs
PAPAIN—12 cs, Kachurin Drug Co
26 cs, American Ferment Co
PAPRIKA—40 bgs, 5,600 lbs, Frank Tea & Spice Co
100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, L & R Millen
90 bgs, 12,600 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
PHOSPHATE ROCK—12,445,568 lbs
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—565 bls
RHUBARB—5 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
4 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
4 bgs, Brown Agencies
3 bgs, S B Penick & Co
5 bgs, E Meer & Co
SHELLAC—142,900 lbs
SOAP BARK—100 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material, Inc
760 bgs, S B Penick & Co
VALERIAN ROOT—1 bg, E Meer & Co
VANILLA BEANS—80 bgs, Hunzikers, Inc
40 cs, Fritzsche Bros
336 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
240 cs, Duke & Bennett
150 cs, Thurston & Braidich
10 cs, R T French Co
230 cs, Camax Co
121 cs, First Natl Bank
180 cs, M Cortizas & Co
200 cs, F Huber & Co
540 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co
42 cs, J Manheimer
100 cs, Zink & Triest Co
70 cs, Otto Gerdau Co
25 cs
WATTLE BARK—3,205,120 lbs
EXTRACT—224,000 lbs
WAX, BEES—44 bgs, Swiss Bank
27 bgs, A Gross
9 bgs, Bank of the Manhattan Co
CARNAUBA—62 bgs, Wm Diehl Co
16 bgs, Bunge North American Grain Co
5 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
6 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
5 bgs, Smith & Nichols
80 bgs, S C Johnson & Son
12 bgs, W R Grace & Co
8 bgs, Lenape Trading Co
7 bgs, Cornelius Product Co
5 bgs, T G Cooper & Co
6 bgs, Boyle Midway, Inc
11 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
5 bgs, Dumont Shipping Co
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